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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- Nuclear Test Ban Talks Open in Geneva AA 1
- Kolesnichenko on U.S. Arms Stance, Political Scene AA 1
  - Ponders Response to Proposals AA 1
  - Notes U.S. 'Barometer' [PRAVDA 25 Jul] AA 2
- Telebridge Notes Worldwide View of U.S. Nuclear Test [Serikov, Kondratyev, Dunayev, Kalyagin, Kochergin] AA 3
- Paper Rebuts, Returns SALT Violation Charge [Kortunov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Jul] AA 4
- Reagan Confirms Work Continuing on SDI AA 6
- Nitze Paris Visit Linked to SDI 'Pressure' [Sisnev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Jul] AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

- Further on Moscow World Scientists Forum [Baberdin, Rebrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Jul] CC 1
  - Legay Reelected [Prague CTK] CC 3
- PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events [Kurdyumov, 20 Jul] CC 3
- TASS Notes U.S. Obstruction at Indian Ocean Talks [Sidoruk] CC 7
  - Talks Conclude CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

- Gorbachev Sends Condolence Message on Harriman Death A 1
- Shevardnadze Receives U.S. Ambassador Hartman A 1
- Editorial: Summit Hinges on Achieving 'Tangible Results' [NEW TIMES 14 Jul] A 1
- Commentaries View Reagan's RSA Policy Speech A 2
  - PRAVDA Article Highlighted A 2
  - U.S. Pressuring Allies [Ryasova] A 2
  - Policy Tied to Civil Rights Record [Gerasichev, Charikov] A 3
- Commentators Discuss Bush Middle East Tour A 4
  - Intentions Criticized [Aleksandrov] A 4
  - Jordan's Key Role Noted [Timoshkin] A 5
- U.S. Blamed for Tense Mediterranean Situation [Vladimirov in PRAVDA 16 Jul] A 6
- Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Receives Bessmertnykh A 7

CHINA

Trade, Industrial Exhibition Opens in Moscow B 1
  Officials Meet 21 July B 1
  Exhibition Opens B 1
U.S. Unhappy About Improved PRC-USSR Relations B 3
    [Radio Peace and Progress]

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Naval Detachment Visiting Vladivostok C 1
DPRK Proposal on Nonnuclear Korea Applauded C 1
    [IZVESTIYA 27 Jun]
CPSU Secretary Medvedev Receives MPRP's Namsray C 2
    [IZVESTIYA 25 Jul]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Najibullah Speaks at Herat Meeting D 1
    [PRAVDA 15 Jul]
  Speaks on Afghan-Iranian Ties D 1
Moscow, Kabul Program Linked by Telebridge D 1
Kornilov Criticizes U.S. Role in Afghan Affairs D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Vietnam's Truong Chinh Arrives for 'Rest' E 1
  Addresses Hanoi Party Activists E 1
Thai Supreme Court Delegation Visit Reviewed E 2
    [IZVESTIYA 27 Jul]
Laos Signs Joint 1986-90 Trade Agreement E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Notes Jaruzelski PZPR Congress Remarks F 1
    [Druzenko, Toporkov, 3 Jul]
Bulgaria's Aleksandrov Awarded Labor Red Banner F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Turkey's Turgut Ozal Arrives on 'Official' Visit G 1
Turkish Official Cited on U.S. Arms Dumps G 1
    [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Jul]
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Reviews French Dialogue G 1
    [Borisov, 12 Jul]
TASS Signs Cooperation Pact With Cypriot Agency G 4
Disarmament Talks Held With Swiss G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Dobrynin Receives Algerian Envoy 26 July H 1
- Demchenko Discusses Peres-Hassan Meeting [PRAVDA 28 Jul] H 1
- Kapitonov-led Delegation Visits YAR 25-27 July H 2
  - Delegation Arrives H 2
  - Kapitonov, Salih Hold Meeting H 3
  - Meeting With Foreign Minister H 3
  - Delegation Leaves H 3
  - Returns to Moscow H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Concludes Moscow Visit K 1
  - Further on Shevardnadze Talks K 1
  - Meets With Gromyko, Demichev K 2
  - Shevardnadze Addresses Luncheon K 3
  - Iglesias' Speech Noted K 5
  - Holds Press Conference K 6
  - Joint Communique Issued K 6
  - Iglesias Departs Moscow K 10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Gorbachev Arrives for Vladivostok Visit R 1
  - Met at Airport R 1
  - Speaks With Citizens R 1
- Gromyko Chairs Supreme Soviet Presidium Session R 10
- TANJUG Reports Gerasimov Remarks on 'Renewal' Group R 11
- Further Reportage on Chernobyl Zone Cleanup R 11
  - IZVESTIYA Account [Pralnikov, 24 Jul] R 11
  - Housing Construction Continues R 14
  - Operations Settlement To Be Built [Ilchenko] R 15
- Nikonov Addresses Tyumen Award Ceremony R 15
- Khudayberdyyev 'Sacked' From Uzbek Bureau R 16

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

- Strategic Tasks of 5-Year Plan Discussed [Kirichenko in PRAVDA 5 Jul] S 1
- Zaykov Speaks at Stroybank Conference S 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

- Lushev Attends Navy Day Ceremonial Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul] V 1
- Obituary of Defense Ministry Aide Yamkin [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Jul] V 1

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS OPEN IN GENEVA

LD251328 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 25 TASS - Soviet-American talks on the problem of discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests started here today. They are to cover a whole range of questions: The control and the mapping out of ways of the complete turning down of nuclear tests.

The Soviet delegation is led by Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, and the U.S. delegation - by Robert Barker, assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

KOLESNICHENKO ON U.S. ARMS STANCE, POLITICAL SCENE

Ponders Reponse to Proposals

LD271912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] Hello comrades! Summer is in full swing, but snow falls from the American political sky; at least, this is the opinion of the famous observer Mary McGrory. She recently wrote the following in THE WASHINGTON POST: The July snow is falling in Washington because the administration has too many contradictory intentions and opposing ideas. This is about the new signals coming out of Washington these days. They have sort of decided to at last answer the new Soviet proposals. It is said that President Reagan is personally working on a definitive draft answer. So the observers are guessing: Will Washington go down the road of a new approach to the problems of nuclear security this time, or not? Or in other words, will it go its way to meet our proposals that are aimed at liberating the world from nuclear weapons? It is a very important question. Nuclear security on our planet is unthinkable without the elimination of the material basis for a nuclear war and the total elimination of the means for waging it. It is at precisely this that our proposals are aimed.

But how is Washington responding? For the meantime they not only do not wish to move forward but even unthinkingly pull down erected barriers formerly on the path to the arms race. This is how the whole world perceives the White House's decision to renounce observance of the SALT I and SALT II treaties that limited offensive strategic weapons, and their intention to put an end to the operation of the ABM Treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

It has now become clear that Reagan and his advisors have manifestly underestimated the reaction to this kind of step, both from their allies and from Americans themselves. As recently as last week numerous antiwar organizations -- the representatives of one such women's organizations, by the way, visited Moscow -- demanded that Washington listen to the voice of reason -- to the Soviet proposals. This time, something very important, happened they were supported in the U.S. Congress. The needle on the barometer quivered: Maybe the snow is melting. We would like to believe this in any case. It will become clear in the coming days whether Washington is maneuvering or really going down the road of talks.

The White House's special envoys, Nitze and Rowney, are in the capitals of the countries allied to the United States: they are, so to speak, having consultations there. But this is what puts you on guard: Washington has before, you know, sort of asked the opinion of its allies: How would it be for the United States to renounce observance of SALT II, should they continue nuclear tests?

But what is the results? Nothing! There were no consultations, rather a one-goal game. Because its allies said nothing, Washington continued on its own. It will not be like that this time around; in any case, last week a regular nuclear explosion was carried out in the state of Nevada.

Notes U.S. 'Barometer'

PM250925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "What Does the Barometer Say?"]

[Text] In recent days many observers have noted that the needle on the political barometer in Washington has at least quivered and begun to move. It is a question of the Reagan administration's attempts to elaborate a "new approach" to the most important problem of today -- arms control and the elimination of the threat of nuclear disaster. Specifically, public attention has been focused on the administration's attitude to the latest Soviet initiatives.

As yet, as is well-known, Washington has not given a positive response to the Soviet proposals. But will the American captial be able to preserve its "figure of silence" for much longer? By all appearances, no. Here is why. The administration's statement that it intends to stop observing very important Soviet-American accords -- the Treaty Limiting Antiballistic Missile Systems (ABM), the Interim Agreement on Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT I), and the treaty on Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT II) -- caused (and the White House did not expect this) a mass protest not only among the U.S. allies, but in America itself. Moreover, against this background official Washington's unseemly position on the question of nuclear tests and at the Geneva talks was revealed particularly clearly. The unpopularity of this position is reflected in all the public opinion polls.

Moreover, the White House's relations with Congress, which can no longer fail to take into account the mood of the American public, have become more difficult. For the first time during Reagan's presidency, very important militarist programs were threatened in congress. Thus the Amercian press recalls that "a shark of a bill is swimming in the waters of the House of Representatives." The bill provides, under certain conditions, for a freeze on funds for the continuation of nuclear tests. The prospects of Congress' extending the ban on testing the ASAT antisatellite system are very real. Financial restrictions on other SDI systems are also possible.

That was why the barometer needle quivered. But it has not yet moved to "clear." The administration's position remains an enigma even to the most experienced observers. THE NEW YORK TIMES, assessing the latest signals from the White House, writes" "What is this, a smokescreen designed to mislead? The world will soon find out." And the well-known observer McGrory believes, in general, that snow is falling in Washington," she writes, "because the administration has too many contradictory intentions and opposing goals."

So where will the barometer needle go? The question remains open. One this is clear: The Soviet proposals, which are based on the principles of identical security for the two sides, open up a real path to Soviet-Amercian accords. The attainment of such accords would meet the interests not only of the USSR and the United States, but of the states of the entire world.

TELEBRIDGE NOTES WORLDWIDE VIEWS OF U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LD26006 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast: "Studio 20" with anchorman Aleksandr Serikov presenting a telebridge with Bonn correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev, Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev, and London correspondent Boris Kalyagin, with introduction by "Vremya" presenter Yevgeniy Kochergin -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kochergin] As already reported, the United States has conducted a routine nuclear explosion at a test site in the state of Nevada. We switch over to "Studio 20".

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. This explosion is the second in the past 8 days alone and prior to this, there was no announcement about its being conducted, as is normally the case. It will soon be a year since our country unilaterally introduced a moratorium on nuclear tests. The United States has exploded nuclear devices 15 times in this period. Today we have been linking video channels with some of our correspondents abroad. We wanted to know the attitude toward the new nuclear explosion in the countries where they are accredited. So, over to our Bonn correspondent, Vladimir Kondratyev:

[Kondratyev] There were only very short reports about the explosion in Nevada in West German newspapers today, and not in all of them, and practically without any commentaries. Apparently it does not blend well with information of a different type from Washington; this is given prime coverage. It concerns the conversations which FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, held with his U.S. colleague Shultz after his visit to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted] As has often been the case in the past, the peaceloving talks remained just talks. Then, having taken leave of their guest from the FRG, the United States gave the go-ahead to conduct a new routine underground explosion, knowing full well that it could not be evaluated other than as a provocation, as a demonstrative challenge to world public opinion.

[Serikov] In this connection, what is the public view with respect to the new U.S. nuclear explosion.

[Kondratyev] The closer we get to 6 August, the date when the effectiveness of the Soviet moratorium ends, the stronger the movement grows in the FRG in support of demands to end nuclear tests. [passage omitted]

[Vladimir Dunayev] American newspapers and television have barely reported a word about the new nuclear test in Nevada. There are no commentaries, no discussions.

Today, I called the NBC television company and asked what the reason for this was, why were there no commentaries. The Washington office of NBC told me that this is a routine thing and asked what was there to comment on? It is the second explosion in a week. Since the beginning of the year, there have already been eight underground nuclear tests in Nevada. What is new about that, when it is normal and routine, so to speak?

However, I think there are deeper considerations here. It is one thing when underground tests are being conducted by both sides. It is a different matter when, for almost a year now -- on 6 August, Hiroshima Day it will be exactly a year -- only the U.S. side has been conducting nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has been adhering to a test moratorium. In these conditions, apparently they are not interested in informing either readers or listeners that a new routing test of nuclear weapons takes place and that the arms race continues and, it is clear through whose fault.

It is better to pretend that nothing is happening.

Now, concerning the timing of the explosion. I recall how an American nuclear test was conducted on Hiroshima Day, 6 August. I recall how, in reply to a Soviet initiative a nuclear test was conducted literally the next day -- and now, yesterday's nuclear test. It took place at that moment when American newspapers, American television are reporting that finally the White House reply has been formulated, or according to their information is supposed to have been formulated, to the most recent Soviet foreign policy initiatives. Although the details of these, or rather of this reply are not reported, the explosion itself has been timed to coincide with this event, this in itself is a detail that hardly inspires anyone, hardly encourages certainty that the proposals themselves will be sufficiently acceptable and motivated by sincere considerations.

[Kalyagin -- identified by caption from London] I have here on the table, today's central British newspapers, or at least the most serious ones. Well, as you can see they look quite substantial, and they are considered to be such. Nevertheless, hardly one of them has inserted a report about the U.S nuclear explosion. In order to be absolutely accurate, I will say that only two dailies of the British press published such reports. One was the MORNING STAR, the newspaper of the British communists. It has justly evaluated the U.S. nuclear test as a provocative step undertaken on the eve of the start of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva about ending nuclear arms tests; and the other -- London THE GUARDIAN. This is a newspaper that reflects the views of liberal circles.

I called the headquarters of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament movement today and spoke with the general secretary of this organization Meg Beresford. Yes, the British peace supporters unfortunately admit that the Fleet Street press shuts its eyes to the American nuclear tests. So far as the movement itself is concerned, it is planning to sharply condemn the U.S. actions that continue nuclear tests despite the fact that the Soviet Union has been observing a moratorium for almost a year.

[Serikov] Reaction, or, more accurately its eloquent absence, with respect to the U.S. nuclear explosion on the part of U.S. loyal NATO allies speaks for itself. But what do they think and say about this in Mexico, the country located closer than others to the U.S. nuclear testing ground. Unfortunately, we were unable to establish a video-link with Mexico. We contacted our correspondent Bronislav Myakota by telephone. [passage omitted] And so, everything we have heard unfortunately, once again bears witness to the fact that the U.S. Administration that speaks of its willingness to strive together with the Soviet Union for the elimination of nuclear weapons, in its deeds for the time being, as we see, opposes in all manner of ways taking even a single step to stop the arms race.

PAPER REBUTS, RETURNS SALT VIOLATION CHARGE

PM251530 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by A. Kortunov, senior scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, under the rubric "Pharisees of the 20th Century": "This Long, Long Lie..."]

[Text] Treaties must be observed. Does it sound like an axiom? Historians have estimated that in the past 3,000 years more than 8,000 international treaties have been signed "for all time," treaties that soon ceased to meet the interests of one of the sides and were observed for an average of no more than two years.

Mankind learns from his mistakes. Today it is clear to any sensible person that treaties must be observed, that treacherous behavior in international affairs generates distrust and distrust leads to confrontation.

Alas, common sense does not always overcome the inertia of political thinking. New evidence of this is U.S. President Reagan's statement that in the future the U.S. will not base its decisions pertaining to strategic forces on the criteria contained in the SALT II treaty. As well as making this decision, the White House sent a report to Congress attempting to demonstrate that observance of SALT II has lost it meaning since, it is claimed, the USSR "flagrantly and systematically" violates its basic provisions.

Moreover, in their speeches in recent months leading figures in the current administration have been pushing the idea that the Soviet Union does not recognize any treaties at all and systematically violates them. Without exception...

Perhaps, since it was making such serious charges, the White House had substantial grounds? Over to the experts.

George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and a leading expert in the sphere of relations between the two countries:

"Certain people are questioning the possibility of trusting the Soviet government to fulfill international agreements. Such doubts always amaze me -- we have the experience of 6 and 1/2 decades, and the answer provided by this experience is perfectly clear. It is possible to conclude mutually advantageous agreements with the Soviet side. The USSR will respect them..."

Alexander Haig, general and former U.S. secretary of state:

"According to all the data we have at our disposal, the Soviet Union is carrying out the provisions of existing treaties on strategic arms limitation."

The U.S. stance on SALT II has always been distinctly ambiguous. It is true that the administration has repeatedly declared its intention to observe the spirit and letter of the treaty. For example, when adopting the new ballistic-missile-armed nuclear submarines the President even gave the order to dismantle obsolete submarines in order not to exceed the limits laid down in SALT II. But the White House has invariably stressed that observance of the SALT II provisions is secondary; implementation of U.S. strategic programs comes first!

In fact, the SALT II erosion process began immediately after it was signed. The U.S. deployment of long-range sea- and land-based cruise missiles was an obvious violation of its provisions (matters relating to this category of strategic armaments should, according to the protocol to the SALT II treaty, have been tackled on the basis of reciprocity on the expiry of the protocol, but the U.S. side would not discuss the question). The program to create a second new type of ICBM (as well as the MX) -- Midgetman -- is also a violation of SALT II.

It would not be so bad if the administration was only violating the provisions of the SALT II treaty. But its policy signifies a gradual enfeeblement of practically all the agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States in the last decade and many multilateral agreements signed by the United States. The very implementation of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" program signifies the undermining of such important multilateral agreements as the 1977 convention prohibiting military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the environment and the 1967 treaty on the principles of states' activity in the study and use of space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

The President, if anyone, must be aware that Washington's entire current military-political strategy is a most flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the treaties and agreements signed by the United States during the detente years. Including the SALT II treaty. Now this violation is being elevated to "official" status...

The administration is not deterred even by the fact that many of the agreements it is now abandoning limit Soviet strategic programs more than they do U.S. ones. It is well-known, for example, that the Soviet Union dismantled 540 strategic delivery vehicles under the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II treaty, whereas the United States dismantled only 168. These obvious pluses no longer satisfy the administration, since its ambitions extend much further: It is clearly intent on attaining overall strategic military superiority over the USSR and discrediting the very process of arms limitation and reduction.

It is hardly accidental that the fanning of various rumors about alleged violation of Soviet-American treaties and agreements by the USSR and the use of sources of information that are clearly biased and known to be dishonest and, sometimes, of blatant fabrications always coincides with the confirmation of the Pentagon's new military programs.

At the very time when, in spring 1981, reports first began to appear in the Western press of Soviet violations of SALT II and SALT I, emanating from certain "sources close to the White House," the programs for the creation of MX missiles, the new B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, the new Ohio-class submarines, and long-range cruise missiles were being hastily pushed through on Capitol Hill.

At the very time when, in the spring 1983, the U.S. press was making a fuss about imaginary Soviet violations of the 1972 Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems, the Pentagon was actually seeking a sharp increase in appropriations for the development [razrabotka] of various space weapons systems.

Will this ruse work again? The U.S. Congress also learns from its mistakes, and in recent years it has been less and less keen to approve the administration's military programs and has been increasingly pressing for real advances in the disarmament sphere. The cock-and-bull stories about the Soviet Union's "flagrant violations" of treaties and agreements are no longer given much credence even on Capitol Hill. Even less credence is given to them by statesmen in the capitals of the West European countries, the U.S. NATO allies. There is even less faith in the administration on the part of those whose support it particularly needs -- ordinary Americans.

And nothing and no one -- not the mighty military-industrial complex, nor the eloquence of the President himself, nor the strident propaganda campaigns in the press -- is going to help restore this belief in the White House. "Once you have lied, who is going to believe you?" Kozma Prutkov quite correctly asked. Indeed, a lie 5 years long can turn even the most naive simpleton into a hardened skeptic.

REAGAN CONFIRMS WORK CONTINUING ON SDI

LD261606 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- President of the United States Ronald Reagan confirmed Washington's intention to continue the work for the creation of space-strike arms in the SDI framework. Addressing heads of U.S. youth organizations connected with the militaristic "American Legion", he stressed that he would never let SDI become a bargaining chip.

It is characteristic, that during the speech the President described SDI as "credible weapon", but, hurriedly correcting himself, resorted again to the use of Washington's propaganda term, describing the "star wars" program as a "defensive" system.

On the same day the White House circulated an official statement which confirms the unchangeability of the U.S. stand with regard to SDI and points to the United States intention to continue so called "research effort" in the framework of the program.

It was announced here that two leading U.S. war industry corporations "Rockwell International" and "Martin-Marietta" concluded with the Pentagon contracts worth 5.4 million dollars. They started developing computer equipment for verification on a national scale for a command, control and guidance complex envisaged by the "star wars" project. The computer is to become the central link in testing SDI's "electronic brain".

Describing the work for the creation of space-strike arms, "FORTUNE" journal points out that its results will be used also for the creation of weapons and the destruction of small range tactical missiles, planes and tanks. The journal writes that lasers might be used from shore or from ships for the cover of military bases, aircraft carrier forces.

NITZE PARIS VISIT LINKED TO SDI 'PRESSURE'

PM251156 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Sisnev commentary: "Pressure Against Disarmament"]

[Text] P. Nitze, adviser to the U.S. President and secretary of state on the arms reduction talks, has paid a brief visit to Paris. It is reported that he was received by President F. Mitterrand and held talks with Prime Minister J. Chirac and representatives of the French External Relations Ministry.

The substance of those consultations is not being officially divulged. However, it may confidently be presumed that the U.S. emissary tried to impose on his West European partners the American stand on disarmament problems. And this stand, as is known, does not satisfy even the U.S. NATO allies. Indeed, against the background of the Soviet Union's impressive peace proposals, which have elicited the warm approval of the people, including the peaceloving public of Western Europe, the U.S. actions appear unattractive, to say the least.

During the recent Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow the sides agreed that accords that curb the arms race must not be violated.

It should be pointed out that France has not yet officially consented to participate in implementing the Reagan administration's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." What is more, as AP pointed out in its comments on the results of President F. Mitterrand's official visit to the Soviet Union, the French head of state spoke out once again against the militarization of space. Therefore, it cannot be ruled out that P. Nitze undertook this trip to "substantiate" once again the need for further work to be carried out within the SDI framework and to try to persuade Paris to participate in this program.

FURTHER ON MOSCOW WORLD SCIENTISTS FORUM

PM231426 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Baberdin, M. Rebrov report: "For the Sake of Progress: Notes From an International Forum of Scientists"]

[Text] During these days a forum of the planet's scientists on the subject of "Science, Technology, and Peace" has been taking place in Moscow within the framework of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations, together with the 14th General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers [WFSW], which is marking its 40th anniversary.

The Moscow forum brought together prominent scientists from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Physicists, chemists, biologists, oceanologists, geographers, historians, and sociologists, they converged on Moscow to reaffirm that the problem of saving human civilization and mankind itself from annihilation is the central axis of their common interests, irrespective of ideology or the sociopolitical system of the states they represent.

In a message to the forum participants, N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed: "Your symposium and assembly are taking place at a difficult time for the world. How mankind enters the third mellenium will depend largely on the resolution of existing global problems, among which questions of war and peace have been placed at the center of international life by the course of history itself...In the interests of the radical improvement of the international situation and mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear disaster, the USSR has taken major steps to ensure that the positive line which emerged at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva is embodied in concrete actions. Our peace initiatives are aimed at the implementation of the comprehensive program of international security, which reflects the vital interests of the world community."

There was warm approval from those present for the words of greeting read out by S.A. Shalayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the AUCCTU.

"With the characteristic optimism of scientists, we must do everything possible to ensure that the scales of history tip in the right direction, that the peace movement widens and strengthens everywhere, and that every opportunity is used to bring about detente in international relations," Professor J.-M. Legay, president of the WFSW and holder of the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Peoples," stated. "We must place our professional knowledge at the service of international cooperation.

Today more than ever before, the people of the earth are aware of the international nature of science and of the fact that close scientific links are motive forces for science and technology.

Science is strength. This was said long ago, and not by us. Our eventful 20th century, with its scientific and technical achievements, has repeatedly confirmed the correctness of this formulation. But even today the people of the planet are concerned about this question: "What are the 'hot spots' in science, what discoveries promise to bring mankind the greatest benefit, yet at the same time could be turned against him with annihilating force?"

We know where the century's greatest discovery -- the splitting of the nucleus -- led, and what stockpiles of destructive power have accumulated. These stockpiles, expressed in TNT equivalent, amount to many tons of explosives for every inhabitant of the earth, and in terms of explosive power correspond to a million bombs like the one dropped on Hiroshima.

And what does mankind's entry into outer space mean? The unraveling of the nature of many of the mysteries of the Earth, the planets, and the stars and of meteorological phenomena and their control, and thus new opportunities for farming, the exploitation of the planet's mineral resources, the creation of new types of communications and navigation, and new technological operations in a vacuum and in weightlessness, which offer the opportunity to obtain previously nonexistent metal alloys and ultrapure substances. The keys to many terrestrial problems lie in space, L.N. Feoktistov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted in his speech. But at the same time the danger arises of its being used as a bridgehead for unleashing "star wars."

The atom and space are not the only problem worrying people today. Today, just as at the dawn of the nuclear and space age, mankind is on the threshold of discoveries which are of tremendous significance for the resolution of the energy and food problems. But at the same time the danger arises of creating new, still more sophisticated means of waging war, capable of presenting mankind with a danger more catastrophic even than thermonuclear war.

The discussions, in the course of which the complex, important problems of ending the arms race and going over to real disarmament and a universal system of international security are being discussed, are taking place in an atmosphere of sincerity and constructivenss.

Coming out actively against the development, testing, and use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as all other types of weapons of mass destruction, the WFSW does much to mobilize world public opinion in support of the conclusion of international treaties which considerably restrict or entirely ban the use of such weapons.

Scientists from the United States and France, the FRG and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and India, Japan and Britain, and other countries spoke of the ever increasing dangerous trend in the capitalist countries -- that of using science and technology for military purposes. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 20 times more resources are spent on scientific research and development work for military purposes than in civil sectors. With the production of weapons based on new principles, this trend is being stepped up still further. This applies to a considerable degree to the sinister "star wars" plans. The arms race is taking on an unprecedented scale here.

The role of science in society is defined by society itself, and science serves society. It is possible to use the methods of genetic engineering to resolve successfully and effectively the problems of food and health care, which are very important to the people of the earth, or at the same time to use them to create lethal and toxic weapons. In a word, in the conditions of scientific and technical progress great significance is attached to the question of who enjoys its fruit and in what way.

"Politics and science must now cooperate more than ever before," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his meeting with representatives of the international forum of scientists for an end to nuclear tests. [paragraph continues]

"In our age there must be no science which does not consider what political consequences its discoveries or achievements could have. And there must be no politics which is not based on the achievements of science, on its strict analysis and objective assessments and predictions."

The moral duty of scientists makes them state honestly and clearly where the world should go -- in the direction of creating ever new types of lethal weapons which increases the danger of a mutually destructive conflict, or along the path of limiting the arms race and moving toward disarmament and the creation of a new system of security, lasting peace, and broad international cooperation for the benefit of man.

The international forum of scientists continues its work today.

Legay Reelected

LD252006 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 (CTK correspondent) -- The two-day 14th General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers ended here today with the approval of resolutions and the election of steering bodies.

The final session was attended by representatives of 40 scientific organizations from 28 countries.

In adopted documents, the participants voiced full support to the resolutions of this week's international scientific forum "Science, Technology and Peace" which emphasized the urgency of nuclear disarmament.

To reach this goal it is necessary to ban all nuclear tests, Professor Jean-Marie Legay of France, who was re-elected chairman of the federation, stressed.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation, chairwoman of the central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in education and science Drahomira Hanzalova, was elected member of the federation's executive Council.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM231914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] The Authoritative Voice of Scientists

July is the height of summer and, in the Northern Hemisphere, the traditional time for vacations. Events show, however, that the international calendar makes no provision for vacations. Mankind is now living through a rather complex and critical period of its history.

The international situation remains tense through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles. The monstrous arms race which they have unleashed is continuing, and the world stands at a borderline which could mark the start of unpredictable processes. [paragraph continues]

Under these conditions, as M.S. Gorbachev remarked this week during meetings and conversations with figures from abroad, the Soviet Union will continue to consistently follow a line aimed at the achievement of a fundamental breakthrough in the development of the international situation, the liberation of mankind from the burden of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

At periods which are crucial for the world, importance attaches to various initiatives like, for example, the Goodwill Games, which further mutual understanding and confidence and help to reduce and eliminate suspicion and tension in relations between peoples and states. In the nuclear age, the only approach to international problems which can be acceptable and realistic is the approach which recognizes every country's right to decide its own internal affairs, rules out the use of force, and displays patience and tolerance and respect for eveyone's legitimate interests.

A reminder about the crucial nature of the present time was issued once again in the authoritative voice of scientists from 32 countries who gathered in Moscow to discuss the most burning problem of the present -- a problem which involves the preservation of human civilization. Having discussed the question of the threat hidden in the nuclear arms race and the improvement of new types of nuclear weapons, the representatives of world science issued a warning in the unanimously adopted declaration -- a warning that sounds like an alarm bell:

"We are faced with a simple and merciless reality: Human civilization will not survive a nuclear war. The most sophisticated technological systems can produce unexpected and catastrophic breakdowns. The recent tragic events with 'Challenger' and at Chernobyl convincingly emphasized this."

Active measures are needed to reduce the risk of nuclear war, the scientists declared, and the first step along this path could be a verifiable [poddayushcheyesya proverke] and total ban on nuclear tests which, in turn, could act as a brake on the nuclear arms race.

Pointing out in the joint document that the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium offers unique opportunities for a total ban on nuclear tests, the scientists expressed the hope that it will be joined by the United States and the other nuclear powers. As regards the problems of verification [kontrol], the participants in the Moscow forum expressed firm belief that the latest achievements in seismology, coupled with jointly observed international procedures including on-site inspection, offer a high degree of confidence that nuclear tests will no longer take place.

This confidence is based on strictly scientific data. Convincing proof of the possibility of verification [kontrol] is provided by the joint Soviet-U.S. research program which is currently underway in the sphere of the methodology of verification [kontrol] of nuclear tests. Seismic recording stations equipped with highly sensitive instruments are being sited in Kazakhstan and Nevada in accordance with the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Committee on Natural Resources [Komitet po Zashchite Prirodnykh Resursov]. The program is planned to last 1 year. This equipment has already been installed on USSR territory near the testing ground close to Semipalatinsk, and trial observations have taken place.

U.S. specialist Professor T. Cochrane, one of those directly involved in this work, noted the main objective of cooperation between scientists from the two countries is to prove the inconsistency of the view held in the United States that it is supposedly impossible to detect without error all nuclear tests in the Soviet Union.

Pointing out the exceptional importance of the scientists' initative, M.S. Gorbachev noted during his meeting with representatives of the international forum that everyone -- be they politicians, scientists, or people -- must act now. And they must act without delay. "We still hear people say: Why such haste, why be in such a hurry, it may be better to stretch this whole struggle against the arms race over a number of years or even even decades? These opinions are wrong. We have reached a stage in the scientific and technical revolution when new discoveries could whip up the arms race still further and could create a situation in which it would be much more difficult to even begin talks."

Our country's constructive proposals and initiatives, which accord with the interests and innermost aspirations of all peoples, are well known. The Soviet Union has twice extended the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, put forward far-reaching proposals for the destruction of chemical weapons, together with the other Warsaw Pact states proposed a vast program for reductions in conventional weapons, and, finally, submitted at the Geneva talks compromise proposals concerning both medium-range missiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is entitled to expect an adequate [adekvantnaya] response from the U.S. side and the Western countries in general. The response so far, however, cannot be described as satisfactory. And as regards the termination of nuclear tests, the Washington Administration's stance on this issue remains frankly negative. The underground nuclear explosion carried out in Nevada this week -- the 14th test officially announced by Washington since the introduction of the Soviet moratorium -- showed yet again that the United States maintains its course of undermining efforts to curb the nuclear arms race.

So far, no satisfactory response has been forthcoming from the Washington Administration to the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles and on strategic weapons. Instead, something else is clearly discernible. When reading Washington's statements to the effect that the SALT II treaty is dead or hearing calls to accelerate the implementation of the "star wars" program, one automatically draws the conclusion that the efforts being made on the other side of the ocean are aimed not at the quest for new international machinery to block the arms race, but at the liquidation of the last brakes on that race.

Under these conditions, it is far from accidental that many people in the United States criticize and condemn the course taken by the administration aimed at breaking Soviet-U.S. accords on arms control reached in the past. As the Union of Concerned Scientists declared a few days ago, "by destroying the SALT II treaty, Reagan has shaken the national and international accord [soglasiye] on the need to maintain nuclear stability." A new twist to the arms race is inevitable without the treaty's restraining influence.

An article by a group of eminent U.S. specialist in ATLANTIC magazine is worthy of attention. On the basis of years of research, its authors, including former U.S. Secretary of Defense R. McNamara, have drawn the conclusion that the United States must follow the USSR's example and announce its renunciation of the strategy based on the threat of delivering a first nuclear strike because it is fraught with a global thermonuclear conflict and prevents the reaching of agreement on curbing the arms race.

Deep-seated fears in connection with the U.S. course of torpedoing SALT II and other treaties are particularly clearly discernible in Europe and among the U.S. NATO allies. For example, Norway's Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund noted a few days ago that many West European states, including those ruled by conservative governments, are critical of the Washington Administration's stance at the Geneva and Vienna talks. [paragraph continues]

He spoke in favor of including the U.S. SDI Program in the agenda of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. Touching on the Norwegian government's attitude to the basic Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty, the head of the foreign policy department declared that this treaty must be not only supported but also comprehensively developed and strengthened.

Soviet-British Dialogue

A major event took place last week in relations between the USSR and Britain, which carries considerable weight in European and world affairs and without whose cooperation it is difficult to find a radical solution to problems of arms limitation and reduction. E.A. Shevardnadze paid an official visit to that country.

An exchange of opinions on key questions of world politics, and primarily questions concerning security, the easing of international tension, and the reduction of the threat of war took place during the conversations and talks in the British capital. Moreover, both sides noted the importance of reaching agreement on reducing military confrontation on the European Continent, limiting and reducing arms, and consolidating strategic stability. It must be noted that the British side spoke definitely in favor of, for example, the observance of the existing SALT I, SALT II, and Soviet-U.S. ABM treaties, and for progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. It is hardly necessary to adduce proof that at present, when there is an emerging danger that the arms race may spread to outer space, the consolidation of the ABM treaty regime acquires particular significance.

Both sides also agree that the new meeting between the top USSR and U.S. leaders must end with substantial practical results, primarily on security problems. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference.

The discussion of the package of questions of bilateral relations resulted not only in the discovery of good opportunities for their further development but also in the achievement of substantial practical results. For the first time in the last 10 years, three important agreements were signed on one and the same occasion, including one in the military sphere. They are an intergovernmental agreement for the prevention of incidents at sea beyond the limits of territorial waters, a 5-year program for economic and industrial cooperation, and an agreement on the settlement of reciprocal financial and property claims.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted at its session that the London talks, the conversations with leaders of political parties, and the Soviet-British agreements which were signed constitute an important step in the continuation of political dialogue between the two countries and in the development of their mutual relations and cooperation on issues where the sides share points of contact and common interest in reducing international tension and strengthening peace.

Important Landmark

The world press recently reported that news that the U.S. State Department was reviewing the program of economic aid to Zimbabwe and was withholding the appropriation of funds within the framework of such aid.

It became clear that this sudden decision was caused by Washington's displeasure with Zimbabwe's active support for the struggle waged by the South African people against apartheid and its condemnation of the stance taken by the White House toward the racist regime in Pretoria.

The episode in question is just one of countless proofs that the U.S. "aid programs" for developing countries are an instrument of pressure and blackmail. Weapons are also used against liberated countries. For example, Libya recently fell victim to aggression. The U.S. militarists have not ceased their anti-Libyan provocations to this day. The South African racists are committing bloody crimes against their own people and are multiplying their acts of aggression against the "frontline" states.

It is also well known that the West continues to plunder Africa and hinder its development. The unequal trade and economic relations are costing African countries about 6 billion dollars a year.

The Soviet Union follows a fundamentally different course toward developing countries, particularly in Africa. It sees the peoples who have taken the path of independent development as friends and equal partners. The USSR has always supported and still supports the African countries' desire to consolidate their political and economic independence and put an end to the colonial past in all its manifestations.

Friendship and good relations, which originated and strengthened in joint struggle against colonialism and imperialism, link the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali. The USSR helps it to build industrial enterprises, supplies equipment, and trains specialists.

Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, noted this week during his official friendly visit to our country that "Mali has not forgotten and will long remember the decisive role played by the Soviet Union on the African Continent during the first years after our countries gained their independence, and also the significant positive contribution made tirelessly by it to the cause of supporting national liberation movements and the liberation of African peoples."

Topical international problems, particularly problems of the African continent, were discussed during the Soviet-Malian talks which took place, and the difficult economic position of African countries was analyzed. The sides noted the great significance attaching to the strengthening of collaboration among all progressive forces in the struggle to ensure the peoples' rights to freedom and social progress. They expressed the belief that Africa's supreme interests demand the peaceful settlement of all interstate disputes and the swiftest liquidation of seats of tension, and that the true solution to Africa's problems and the problems of other developing countries lies along the path of strengthening peace and international security and creating a new and fair economic order.

The meetings and talks in Moscow and the documents which were signed will prove an important landmark in the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Mali.

TASS NOTES U.S. OBSTRUCTION AT INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD260705 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk:

The U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean has ended its last session this year amid sharp political controversy.

Relying on the support of the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations, however, demonstrated a resolve to complete in 1987 preparations for a Colombo conference on making the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to convene the important forum not later than 1988.

They were able at the last session to repulse a frontal offensive by the United States which loathes the very idea of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace.

Following an imperial policy of neo-globalism and building up its military muscles in that strategically important part of the world, the United States is stiffly opposed to any measures which, once adopted, would make that impossible.

So, U.S. diplomacy at the session had recourse to overt blackmail in relation to developing nations, by making an official motion for [words indistinct] spending the special committee's work, which would be tantamount to sabotaging the mandate given to it by the U.N. General Assembly.

The United States only managed, however, to slap itself in the face because its openly obstructive posture was not supported even by its closest allies.

By contrast, the Soviet Union's position on confidence-building measures as applied to the Indian Ocean found profound understanding and backing at the session.

Speaking at its final sitting, the Soviet representative to the ad hoc committee, R.M. Timberbayev, said the position of the USSR on the idea of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean was [word indistincet] and consistent. The Soviet Union, he said, would do everything in its power to turn that idea into reality.

Talks Conclude

LD260444 Moscow TASS in English 0436 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 26 TASS -- The U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean has ended its last session this year amid sharp political controversey.

Relying on the support of the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations, however, demonstrated a resolve to complete in 1987 preparations for a Colombo conference on making the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and to convene the important forum not later than 1988.

GORBACHEV SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON HARRIMAN DEATH

LD280637 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- On Sunday, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a telegram of condolences over the death of Averell Harriman, a prominent American diplomat and public figure, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, to Mrs. Harriman, the widow of the deceased.

The telegram points out Averell Harriman's great personal contribution to developing fruitful Soviet-American cooperation in the joint struggle against the common enemy during the years of the Great Patriotic War, his commitment to the last day of his life to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples, improving Soviet-American relations.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD261356 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1348 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

EDITORIAL: SUMMIT HINGES ON ACHIEVING 'TANGIBLE RESULTS'

PM261601 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, 14 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For a Meaningful Summit"]

[Text] At the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last autumn it was agreed that there should be another top-level meeting. But time is passing and the question still remains open. This is disquieting to many. And understandably. In our nuclear age a special responsibility devolves upon the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. After all, nothing more nor less than the survival of mankind is at stake.

The initial dialogue in Geneva gave rise to definite and not unfounded hopes for changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and, consequently, for an improvement in the world climate as a whole. Some people sincerely believe that a new meeting between Mikahil Gorbachev and the U.S. President would in itself be a step towards the desired goal. This time of reasoning on the part of the uninitiated in politics is traceable to the Western propaganda media and the lavish, bombastic assurances given by American political leaders of their desire for peace, their readiness for a high-level dialogue. But their actions present a glaring contrast to their rhetoric. The U.S. Administration is sabotaing disarmament talks and releasing the last brakes on the nuclear race -- the SALT-2 treaty and other bilateral agreements. There is a great deal indeed in Washington's behaviour that is incompatible with political morality, that heightens tension in the world and in Soviet-American relations in particular, and makes for growing distrust between the two countries.

The holding of a new Soviet-American summit meeting in these circumstances would only mean allowing the American side to use it as a smokescreen to cover up the arms buildup, the material preparation of war. We do not propose to become Washington's partner in such deception of world opinion. Mikhail Gorbachev made this clear in his speech in Warsaw.

The Soviet Union is for dialogue. But it must be a dialogue in which both sides seek to achieve tangible results. That is how the question was put at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. And it was examined on this plane at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We are for a dialgoue with Washington, it was stressed at the plenum. We are not slamming any doors: A new meeting with the U.S. President is perfectly possible. But it must proceed in an atmosphere that would open the way to real agreements.

Moscow is determined not to disappoint the hopes of the peoples, who are looking to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States for practical actions to safeguard peace.

COMMENTARIES VIEW REAGAN'S RSA POLICY SPEECH

PRAVDA Article Highlighted

LD252114 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has commented on President Reagan's speech concerning United States policies towards South Africa. We now bring you the highlights of the article:

Washington is determined to go ahead with close cooperation with the racist regime. Although President Reagan, in the 20 minutes of his speech, failed to mention constructive engagement, his usual reference to relations with South Africa, there wasn't a hint at any possible change in Washington's attitude towards Pretoria. On the face of it the United States President has put pressure on the South African Government. He even called on Pieter Botha to draw up a timetable for abolishing apartheid laws, release the political prisoners and lift a ban from public movements. However these calls haven't been supported with action and reached nowhere. Morever President Reagan took the opportunity to praise the South African authorities for what he described as dramatic change in the country, although it is known to everybody that if anything does change in South Africa it is the number of those killed and arrested. Pretoria, while talking of reforms, has continued to rely on total violence. Nevertheless President Reagan described the activity of the African National Congress, the main liberation organization of the South African people as calculated terror. He insisted that the Amercian Congress and the leaders of West European countries must resist the demand for what he called punitive sanctions. It's not surprising that the speech caused anger. The foreign ministers of 50 African countries have described President Reagan's policies as covert aid to racism. Washington and its closest partners have made it a custom for themselves to use various blockades and embargoes and even armed intervention whenever they want to teach the countries that are not to their liking a lesson. As far as the apartheid regime is concerned the Western capitals have confined themselves to reproaches, and this is only natural. The United States and some other Western countries continue going hand in hand with the South African racists because they are bound together with major political, economic and military interests.

U.S. Pressuring Allies

LD252157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Nadezhda Ryasova commentary]

[Text] Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz demanded that Western countries renounce any plans to impose political or economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa and act in concert with the United States. Here is a commentary by Nadezhda Ryasova:

One can only interpret such statements as blatant pressure by the United States on its allies. In order to work on its allies, Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state on African affairs, is flying to Western Europe next week. It is pertinent to recall that Crocker worked on devising and implementing the infamous policy of constructive engagement with the Republic of South Africa, in the Reagan administration. As we know, that policy produced no constructive results. On the contrary, it led to an unprecedented orgy of terror by the racist authorities. As the U.S. newspaper USA TODAY justly notes, the epitaph of the Reagan administration's failed policy towards the Republic of South Africa is being written in blood in the streets of South African towns. Naturally, this is arousing unceasing protests from the very broadest strata of the U.S. public, which is demanding an end to cooperation with the criminal regime and the imposition of effective sanctions against it.

Under public pressure, the U.S. Congress was obliged to begin discussing a bill on the imposition of certain economic sanctions. The Washington administration is apprehensive that this bill may in the end be approved and in order to preempt such a turn of events, which would be very undesirable from the White House's point of view, the administration is maneuvering. On one hand, Secretary of State Shultz, is calling for consultations with European allies of the United States before making a decision on sanctions, and on the other he is practically ordering these allies to adopt the totally clear stance renouncing sanctions. It looks as if the Washington administration is afraid of ending up isolated not only in its own country but in the international arena as well, for the governments of Great Britain, the FRG and other West European countries that continue to cooperate with the racialist Republic of South Africa, have also come under heavy fire from public demands for an end to such cooperation. It is in order to stop the West European governments from giving in to those demands that the White House is now exerting the utmost effort and organizing coordinated support by the West for the most odious regime of our time.

Policy Tied to Civil Rights Record

LD262352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov, with report from Vladimir Gerasichev in New York]

[Text] [Charikov] I want to start with the situation in southern Africa since this topic occupies an important place among reports from foreign agencies and in press material. Today British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe arrived on a visit to Pretoria, the South African capital. This is his second visit, but the goal is the same. This goal is twofold: First, to demonstrate to both the British public and the whole world that the Conservative government is ostensibly striving to settle the current tense situation in southern Africa: and, second, try once again to appease the leaders of the racist regime and persuade them to make some kind of symbolic gesture so that the question of the introduction of wide and effective economic sanctions may be withdrawn from the agenda. In London they do not want these sanctions at all and they are trying their hardest to evade applying them.

On the other shore of the Atlantic, in the U.S. capital they share the opinion of the British leadership completely and utterly. What is more, the head of the administration, President Reagan, and Secretary of State Shultz have publicly come out against any kind of measures that will apply pressure on the Pretoria regime.

Right now I am in touch with our New York correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev. Vladimir Aleksandrovich, the impression is forming that the administration is thus approving all actions of the South African regime.

[Gerasichev] This is quite true. The President has in his time, and this was by the way less than a year ago, justified the introduction of the state of emergency in the RSA, as he put it, a forced measure in response to the protests by the native inhabitants of the country. Interesting in this context is the reaction of RSA radio to this support for the apartheid regime from the U.S. President. The RSA has no more reliable ally than the U.S. President, South African radio stated.

[Charikov] Yes, such a compliment, it seems to me, does not do honor to the White House, but rather the opposite.

[Gerasichev] Thus, the attempt by the White House to mislead the U.S. public and other countries with the appointment of a black businessman, Robert Brown, to the post of U.S. ambassador to the RSA, has failed. Many black organizations in the United States decisively protested this appointment. Jesse Jackson, the prominent social and political figure, stated it was not necessary to change the ambassador, rather U.S. policies toward the apartheid regime. But Washington is unwilling to do this. President Reagan has refused point blank to introduce economic sanctions against the RSA, once again thus affirming to the whole world that Washington is on the side of the white minority in the RSA and on the side of those who are mercilessly exploiting the native population of this country and carrying out a policy of genocide toward its citizens.

Here, by the way, they are thinking more and more about the reasons for the sympathy the White House is showing for the regime in Pretoria. In this connection they direct attention to the reputation of the current administration in the sphere of civil rights. Here are several of the components of this reputation: the abolition of an independent commission on civil rights; the persecution of dissidents, primarily black citizens; the banishing of thousands of Indians from their lands and resettling them on reservations; and tolerance toward racist, neo-Nazi and Ku Klux Klan organizations, which have sharply increased their activity in a number of states in the country. The racists shoot at black Americans, throw bombs at their houses, but the authorities... The authorities send in the police to protect the racist mobs. Such are the achievements of the current administration in the sphere of guaranteeing human rights in the United States. These achievements, it seems to me, make it possible to better understand the reasons for Washington's support for the apartheid regime in the RSA.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS BUSH MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Intentions Criticized

LD261332 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 26 July 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

U.S. Vice President George Bush set out on a tour of the Middle Eastern countries. According to a program announced by the White House he will visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt. Reports from Washington show that the aim of the tour is to push through the U.S. plan of "peace settlement" in the Middle East.

This is another attempt to inject life into the stalled Camp David process and "Reagan plan". It is not accidental that the London "FINANCIAL TIMES" emphasizes that the U.S. vice president will be unable to offer any new peace initiatives. Even though the overwhelming majority of Arab countries have rejected the capitulatory road which is being imposed on them by Washington, they in the White House hope that some Arab leaders, in return for the promises of economic and military "aid" will take the road of separate talks with Israel.

It is characteristic that Bush set out for Middle Eastern countries immediately after the Moroccan-Israeli summit which was assessed by most Arab countries as the violation of the concerted stands and resolutions of inter-Arab conferences. The White House was not concealing its joy over that meeting. And now, as "THE NEW YORK TIMES" reports, Bush will stop over in Morocco.

It should be recalled that during the meeting in Morocco, the Israeli leader rejected such fundamental terms of the settlement as withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. It is obvious that durable peace in the Middle East cannot be reached without the observance of these demands.

But in the opinion of international observers, equitable peace is not in the plans of Tel Aviv and its strategic ally in the anti-Arab alliance, Washington. Their aim is different: Capitulation of the Arabs to the pressure of the USA and Israel, perpetuation of the fruits of the Israeli aggression, subjugation of the Arab world to the imperialist and Zionist diktat, the turning of the Middle East into a United States' strategic place d'armes.

Going by reports of the Western press, it is precisely in this context that the present tour of the U.S. emissary should be viewed. Bush goes to the Middle East so as to confirm the United States leadership in the area, the "FINANCIAL TIMES" writes. The aim of the trip by the vice president is to show the backing for Israel again, "THE WASHINGTON POST" emphasizes.

Life showed convincingly that the United States "peace making efforts" do not lead at all to genuince peace in the Middle East. Encouraging the appetites of the Israeli aggressor, they intensify still more the tension in that explosive area. An equitable settlement of the long drawn-out conflict is possible only by means of international efforts in the framework of a representative international conference under the United Nations auspices with the participation of all the parties concerned. But the United States and Israel are blocking stubbornly this reasonable and constructive road.

Jordan's Key Role Noted

LD252001 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Today I would like to draw your attention to the second tour of the Middle East this year by U.S. Vice President George Bush. He leaves Washington today and is scheduled to begin his talks with Israeli officials on Sunday. Then he will go to Amman and will subsequently conclude his tour by visiting Cairo. According to Washington reports, the reason for such an itinerary can be attributed to the principal objective of the U.S. vice president's mission: to increase the number of Arab parties participating in the Camp David accords by pushing Jordan to join those accords.

In the United States they do not disguise the fact that the Reagan administration pins great hopes on the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Peres to Moscow. Peres will brief Bush on the details of the results of his visit during the latter's stay in Israel. Bush in scheduled to spend more than half of the time allocated to the entire trip in Tel Aviv.

Citing an unidentified U.S. official, AFP reports from Washington that Peres' talks in Morocco are viewed in the United States as a step toward creating a more favorable climate to continue the peace process in the Middle East -- and what is meant of course is the Camp David process.

Prior to the beginning of his current tour, Bush himself declared that he will not be carrying with him any new U.S. plan for a Middle East settlement. The U.S. vice president also stated that during his stay in Tel Aviv, Amman, and Cairo he will emphasize Washington's adherence to the Reagan plan proposed on 1 September 1982. I would like to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, that the plan was rejected by a majority of Arab states which, during the same year, put forward their own plan at the Fes summit. The plan met with wide international support.

The U.S. vice president intends to discuss with the leaders of Israel, Jordan, and Egypt the results of the joint struggle against terrorism. If we remember that the United States used this very pretext in April to launch its savage attack on peaceful Libyan towns one wonders in what form George Bush wants to discuss measures to combat terrorism in the capitals of the three countries. Washington has also tried to make Egypt join in its anti-Libyan activities. As for Israel it is always prepared to directly participate in creating obstacles for the regimes and countries of which Washington does not approve and which pursue an independent national policy.

George Bush wants to discuss in Tel Aviv, Amman, and Cairo issues connected with U.S. aid. U.S. officials say that the United States is cooperating or will be cooperating with Isreal in this regard. There is reason to believe that a so-called Marshal Plan will be discussed again-- a plan proposed by Isreal for the Middle East countries. The plan is more geared to benefit Israel economically and to make the so-called moderate Arab states, and above all Jordan, climb on the bandwagon of U.S. policy and tie them to it more firmly. It is not a mere coincidence that Washington is making a great fuss of having an interest in Jordan's economic prosperity. How will such a U.S. interest be reflected on the Arabs is clearly illustrated by the example of Egypt today -- Egypt, the only Arab party to the Camp David accords.

Thank you and peace be upon you.

U.S. BLAMED FOR TENSE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

PM251604 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 86 First Editon p 5

[Yuriy Vladimirov "Commentator's Column": "Inflaming the Situation"]

[Text] Tension is mounting again in the Mediterranean: The U.S. Navy is holding maneuvers near Libyan shores. Carrier-borne aircraft are "sounding out" Libya's air defenses. The Pentagon and the White House are talking about their intention to "maintain pressure" on this state that has been subjected to U.S. aggression twice in recent months.

These provocative actions and statements have served as an emphatic reminder of the dangerous situation that has developed in the Mediterranean as a result of Washington's incessant militariest efforts. The United States has long been seeking to gain control over the Mediterranean by keeping warships of its 6th Fleet stationed there. Recently the decision was adopted to "register" not one but two U.S. aircraft carrier goups in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis.

All this is, naturally, causing concern among the littoral states, and not only among them. They demand that the powder keg into which the Mediterranean has been transformed by the United States be defused.

As is known, the trade routes that connect Soviet Black Sea ports with the world ocean pass through the Mediterranean [paragraph continues]

The U.S. 6th Fleet presents a threat to our security too, and this has compelled us to keep Soviet warships in Mediterranean waters. This measure has been foisted on us. This is why our government, which is interested in good-neighborly relations with other states, recently put forward a new initiative calling for the simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the U.S. and Soviet Navies.

This step was greeted with great interest and approval both in Mediterranean and European, African, and Asian countries. M. Mestiri, secretary general at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, described the Soviet initiative as constructive and realistic, and APS, the Algerian news agency, noted that the implementation of the Soviet program for transforming the Mediterranean into a "Sea of Peace" accords with the interests of the region's nonaligned states. This initiative has also met with a widespread response among the progressive public in Europe. However, we are yet to receive a positive answer to our proposal from the U.S. Administration.

In light of the latest events, this reaction of Washington's looks like yet another indication of U.S. unwillingness to contribute to the relaxation of military tension at the meeting point of three of the world's continents and the transformation of this region into a zone of lasting peace and security, for such is the aim to which the people living along the shores of the Mediterranean aspire.

CANADIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES BESSMERTNYKH

LD250944 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Ottawa July 25 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan

Canada's Deputy Prime Minister Donald Mazankowski on Thursday received Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

The sides discussed during the conversation the Soviet Union's latest disarmament initiatives and the situation at various international forums discussing questions of limiting and restricting armaments and promoting confidence-building measures.

Soviet-Canadian consultations on questions of disarmament and arms control were held at the Canadian Foreign Ministry on the same day. They were attended by Alan Sullivan, deputy foreign minister, and officials from the Canadian foreign and defence ministries.

A conversation was also held between Bessmertnykh and James Taylor, first deputy foreign minister of Canada, on topical aspects of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations.

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

Officials Meet 21 July

LD211453 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber [illegible] Commerce and Industry, has received today Jia Shi, chairman of the Chinese Committee for the development of the International Trade. Jia Shi heads the trade and economic delegation, who arrived in connection with the forthcoming holding in Moscow of a trade and industrial exhibition of the PRC.

In the course of the meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction with the grown business activity between the two organizations and prospects for the development of business cooperation between them. It is planned, in particular, to hold talks on broadening bilateral ties in the field of patenting, foreign trade arbitration, exchange of delegations of business circles of the USSR and the PRC and a broadening of exchanges of economic information.

The sides also discussed questions pertaining to the holding of a Soviet exhibition in Beijing late this year.

Exhibition Opens

OW271200 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Report on opening of PRC trade and economic exhibition in Moscow on 25 July]

[Text] The Chinese exhibition is held in the largest hall of the Sokolniki international exhibition complex. Soviet and Chinese national flags were flying at the entrance. The band was playing majestic marches, telling people that the opening ceremony had begun.

Present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition were First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Comrade Arkhipov, Soviet and Chinese officials, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives of Moscow people, and journalists.

Comrade Jia Shi, chairman of the China Committee for the Development of International Trade and head of the Chinese trade and economic delegation, spoke at the ceremony:

[Begin recording] Respected Comrade Arkhipov, respected Comrade Pitovranov, friends and comrades:

The PRC trade and economic exhibition, held in accordance with the Sino-Soviet agreement on exchange of exhibitions in 1986, has formally opened today in Moscow, the beautiful capital of your country. Please allow me to extend, on behalf of the Chinese trade and economic delegation, Ambassador Li Zewang, and in my own name, my warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to respected Comrade Ivan Arkhipov and all quests present at this opening ceremony. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to the comrades of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other departments concerned who gave us friendly assistance during the preparation of the Chinese exhibition.

We are glad to see that China and the Soviet Union have been constantly expanding the ties between them in economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, educational, sports, and other fields in recent years. In July 1985, the governments of the two countries signed a Sino-Soviet agreement on exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in building and transforming industrial projects in China. In March 1986, the first meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation was held in Beijing. These events have shown a constant development of Sino-Soviet trade and economic cooperation. I believe that with joint efforts made by both sides, this exhibition and the Soviet industrial and trade exhibition to be held in Beijing this December will be successful and well received by the visitors. I would like to take this opportunity to give my cordial regards and best wishes to Moscow residents and all other Soviet people. May the traditional friendship between Chinese people and Soviet people, and the economic relations and trade between the two countries, be constantly promoted. [end recording]

After Jia Shi spoke, Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry presidium, also addressed the ceremony. He described the Chinese exhibition in Moscow as an event of great significance in the economic ties and trade between the two countries. He pointed out that there are good prospects for further developing these ties and that they will promote the friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Chinese people.

Comrade Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council and chairman of the Chinese side of the Sino-Soviet Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, presented similar views in his letter of congratulations to Comrade Arkhipov, chairman of the Soviet side of the commission. Chinese Ambassador Li Zewang read the letter at the opening ceremony of the exhibition.

The letter says: China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors. Traditional friendship exists between the peoples of our two countries. We have always highly treasured this friendship. I hope that the Chinese trade and economic exhibition will be a success and will play a good and positive role in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples.

Comrade Arkhipov was the final speaker at the ceremony.

Respected Comrade Jia Shi, head of the Chinese trade and economic delegation; respected Comrade Li Zewang, PRC Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; and respected guests and comrades:

Please allow me to extend, on behalf of the Soviet Government, my welcome to the opening of the PRC trade and economic exhibition in Moscow. The Chinese exhibiiton being held in Moscow and the Soviet exhibition to be held in Beijing this year clearly prove the effective development of Soviet-Chinese relations in the trade, economic, scientific, and technological fields. I believe that the exchange of information on our achievements will further increase our contacts and promote the friendship and mutual understanding between Soviet and Chinese people. Soviet people are watching with consistent interest the process of China's economic construction. The exhibition which has just opened today will inform us of China's achievements in all economic sectors. Please allow me to express my thanks to PRC Vice Premier Comrade Li Peng for his ebullient letter, and to wish this exhibition success. Please allow me to express my hope that this exhibition will contribute to the promotion of good-neighborliness and cooperation between our two countries in the interest of the happiness of our two peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said: The potential of this cooperation is tremendous, just as the 27th CPSU Congress has pointed out, because it conforms to the interests of both countries, and because socialism and peace -- the most valuable things to the peoples of our two countries -- are inseparable.

The red ribbon was cut according to tradition, and the exhibition opened. After Comrade Arkhipov viewed the exhibition, he wrote in the visitors book: Wish the exhibition a great success.

U.S. UNHAPPY ABOUT IMPROVED PRC-USSR RELATIONS

OW241315 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] It is a known fact that Soviet-Chinese relations have improved to a certain extent recently. Facts shown that the U.S. imperialists are unhappy about this trend. Hence, they have taken various measures to hinder normalization of relations between our two nations. Station observer Ivanov writes in this connection.

Washington has paid lip service to improved Soviet-Chinese relations. We have heard speeches by U.S. Government representatives that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations contributes to easing of tensions in Asia and the world. Yet, at the same time, they peddle lies about Soviet threats to China and other countries, thereby offsetting at one stroke their well-intentioned remarks. U.S. imperialists are reluctant to see the restoration of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and China. They still remember that, in the 1950s, the Soviet Union and China successfully foiled the plots of the U.S. imperialists and the NATO bloc. For instance, the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries cooperated to stall U.S. aggression against Korea and Lebanon, and thwarted the invasion of Egypt by Britain, France, and Israel.

The U.S. strategy aims to turn China into its ally against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The imperialists cherish the hope of turning China into an anti-socialist front in the Orient. In concocting the so-called Soviet threat to China, Washington seeks strategic cooperation with China. Reagan and the White House spokesmen have termed such strategic cooperation as the only way for China to resist the so-called Soviet threat, and they have vigorously publicized this view. Upon his arrival in Beijing, Brzezinski, assistant national security adviser to former President Carter, strongly blasted the Soviet Union and publicized U.S.-Chinese cooperation. At a meeting in Beijing, Brzezinki strongly argued for U.S.-Chinese cooperation on the Afghan issue. He called on China to more actively support the undeclared war against Afghanistan. However, China's interests vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and international socialism are not in the least identical with those of U.S. imperialists. The aggressive and hegemonic nature of imperialism has be no means changed. As the saying goes in China, it is not in the nature of imperialism to lay down its butcher's knife and suddently become a Buddha.

DPRK NAVAL DETACHMENT VISITING VLADIVOSTOK

OW280307 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0115 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "During the Lunch Hour Break" program]

[Text] The official friendly visit to Vladivostok of a DPRK naval detachment under the flag of Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, continues. On the second day of their visit, representatives of the Korean naval detachment command visited the Red Banner Pacific Fleet Combat Glory Memorial. On the flagship, Captain First Rank (Yi Kuk-in) received sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. As a token of strengthening friendship, the sailors of the two fraternal countries exchanged commemorative pennants. On behalf of the Soviet Pacific Ocean sailors, Captain Third Rank (Rezinov), a political worker, thanked the Korean friends for the warm welcome.

On the same day, aktivists of the Maritime Kray branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and Vladivostok Pioneers visited the flagship of the Korean naval detachment. A joint concert by the Pacific Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble and the DPRK Navy Song and Dance Ensemble was held at the Navy officers club.

DPRK PROPOSAL ON NONNUCLEAR KOREA APPLAUDED

PM251739 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov commentary: "Clear Out the Nuclear Vaults"]

[Text] It is deeply symbolic that the DPRK Governement statement on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free peace zone was published on the eve of a memorable date specially marked in the calendar of the peoples' most recent history. The date of 25 June was the 36th anniversary of the day the American imperialists unleashed war against the People's Korea. The 3-year war took hundreds of thousands of human lives, left millions of people without a roof over their heads, and turned many cities and villages in the DPRK into ruins. It is totally understandable that this new and important DPRK Governement initiative -- an initiative dictated by the concern to preserve general peace -- has met with approval among all the progressive public. Its topicality is indisputable.

As noted in the statement, aggressive imperialist forces are to blame for the fact that the Korean peninsula is now a constant source of tension and confrontation in the region. South of the 38th Parallel the United States has set up its largest nuclear base in the Far East and deployed a 40,000-strong contingent of armed forces there. Approximately 1,000 American nuclear weapons are already stockpiled on South Korean territory and the Pentagon continues to nurture plans to further increase its nuclear arsenal there.

In particular, the construction of underground nuclearstores is in progress close to the city of (Kunsan) in the South Korean province of Chungchong-Namdo. Back in 1983 the entire population was moved out and the region itself declared a restricted zone. A new vault is being established a few kilometers from the American Camp Isis base, where rear subunits are deployed whose task includes combat supply of nuclear weapons to the troops. On the completion of the works, it is planned to transfer there one of the U.S. nuclear bases at present on Okinawa. Washington openly declares its intention to use nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula "in case of need." By carrying out military maneuvers on South Korean territory, the Pentagon has been developing the tactics of delivering "nuclear stikes" for several years now.

In the present situation, which is fraught with global catastrophe, the DPRK believes it necessary to take urgent measures aimed at preventing war and ensuring lasting peace in the peninsula. For its part, being a signatory of the Nonproliferation Treaty, and honestly fulfilling the tenets of that document, the DPRK Government pledges itself not to deploy nuclear weapons on its own territory and not to permit their transportation across it. At the same time, Washington is asked to cease bringing new types of nuclear weapons into South Korea, to withdraw all the arms there now stage by stage, and to abandon all plans to use these weapons in Korea. The DPRK Government has expressed its willingness to begin negotiations with the United States and South Korea on these important issues at any time and in any form.

It is quite obvious that eliminating the nuclear threat in the peninsula would help to improve the atmosphere not only in the Far East but throughout the entire Asian and Pacific region. This is precisely the aim of the DPRK's peace-loving course, which is consistently and steadily prusued by its government in the international arena. The new initiative supplements the series of other constructive proposals made by Pyongyang aimed at attaining this noble goal. Of these one should mention the proposal to Washington and Seoul on trilateral negotiations between military leaders, the initiative on replacing the armistice agreement in Korea with a peace agreement, the initiative on drawing up a declaration on nonaggression between North and South, and others.

The DPRK Government appeal to cleanse the peninsula of the nuclear stockpiles which pose a lethal threat is in line with the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples.

CPSU SECRETARY MEDVEDEV RECEIVES MPRP'S NAMSRAY

PM251420 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Ts. Namsray [member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee] met with V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 23 July.

T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH SPEAKS AT HERAT MEETINGS

PM261611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Herat"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Jul -- There is no place for the forces of armed reaction in the ancient land of Herat, the birthplace of the great Afghan scientists, poets and artists, PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najibullah said at a meeting with representatives of this northwest DRA province. He urged the Herat population to contribute to the motherland's liberation from counterrevolutionary rebels, to national reconciliation, and to an end to the bloodshed. Najibullah stressed that one of the paramount current tasks of leaders, elders, and the clergy is to work among their compatriots who have been deceived by counterrevolutionary propaganda to ensure that they return to peaceful labor as soon as possible.

The participants in the meeting noted that they share the PDPA leaders' concern for the present situation in the country and that they will do everything possible to establish a climate of peace and security in Afghanistan. The PDPA Central Committee general secretary was handed a check for 1 million afghanis collected by the Herat inhabitants to help invalids and the families of those who have died for the revolution.

Speaks on Afghan-Iranian Ties

LD251304 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 25 TASS -- The end of bloodshed and the achieving of peace and security on the whole of the territory of Afghanistan is the principal task facing today the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary state. This has been stated by Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, at a one-day visit. Speaking in the Herat mosque, Najibullah dwelt on the assistance rendered by the government to the clergy and handed in to the clergymen a cheque for 100,000 afghanis for the repair of the mosque which had been damaged by a mine laid by counterrevolutionaries.

Touching upon the problem of Afghan-Iranian relations, Najibullah pointed out that the peoples of the two countries had always maintained and continued to maintain friendly relations. He said that Afghanistan sought to establish good neighbourly relations with Iran based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

During the trip to Herat, Najibullah met with member of the Herat committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, workers of the textile mill and officers and men of the armed forces.

MOSCOW KABUL PROGRAM LINKED BY TELEBRIDGE

LD270249 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1505 GMT on 26 July broadcasts a 2-hour telebridge linking the Ostankino concert studio in Moscow with a television studio in Kabul. The continuity announcer says at the start of the broadcast that "this is the first ever Moscow-Kabul musical telebridge."

The program is presented from the Moscow studio by central television announcer Angelina Vovk and REFSR people's artist Iosif Kobzon, while correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy is the presenter in the Kabul studio. Leshchinskiy and a group of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan are seen on a small screen in the Moscow studio.

Vovk begins the broadcast by saying: "We are broadcasting today's program of music from Moscow, the capital of our homeland, to Kabul, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A telebridge has joined the two capitals and all of us gathered here in the Ostankino concert studio send you, our Afghan friends and you, our dear Soviet servicemen, words of love and respect as well as of thanks and gratitude." Kobzon then says: "I would like to add that all composers and artists participating in the musical program and also all the respected and dear guests in the concert studio who have gone through a rigorous schooling in Afghanistan while carrying out their internationalist duty... [Kobzon changes thought] all of us remember our meeting on Afghan soil with emotion and we will attempt to fulfill all of your requests, all of your desires today. It is with special emotion that we await the dialogue between those participating in the Moscow-Kabul telebridge. We expecially await the dialogue between the guests in the Ostankino concert studio and the television studio in Kabul." The camera then closes on the screen showing Leshchinskiy and approximately 25 Soviet servicemen and one service woman in the Kabul studio. Leshchinskiy begins by saying: "All of us gathered here in the Kabul television studio -- naturally it is not as big as the Ostankino studio back home -- send hearty and sincere greetings to our distant homeland and all who have now gathered in the concert studio. Even in the first few minutes of our meeting on the airwaves, many here have recognized people in the concert studio in Moscow who are dear to them, people from whom they have been separated because of their difficult duties as soldiers here in the fields and hills of Afghanistan. I must say that we gathered as many people here as we could fit into the studio. As you can imagine, it just was not possible to get everyone in." He goes on to introduce Ensign Olga Shakirina, the only woman present, who greets people back home in Ternopol, thanks them for their letters and says she will see them soon. After this, the program returns to the Moscow studio where singer Yuriy Martynov sings a song for Olga expressing gratitude to mothers.

Following the performance by a folk music trio, Vovk is shown seated in the midst of the Moscow studio audience. She introduces a middle-aged couple whose son is serving in Afghanistan. Leschchinskiy in Kabul says that their son, Senior Lieutenant Viktor Kuzmin is beside him in the studio and already has recognized his mother. The mother is then shown close up speaking from the studio to her son. She says: "Hello, my dear Viktor. We have been given this opportunity to see you. We are very happy about this meeting." She wishes him a happy birthday, sends love from everyone back home, and says she is looking forward to seeing him on leave. The father is then shown, too. He sends greetings from Viktor's brother and wishes his son and all his comrades well. Viktor enquires about his parents' health, and when they reply that they are well he assures them: "All is perfectly normal with me. Do not worry about me. I will come soon."

After another folk song, Kobzon appears on stage in the Moscow studio to say: "Dear friends! Our people's grateful memory continually brings us back to the feats of servicemen who have fought and who have laid down their lives and have carried out their internationalist duty to the end. It is to the bright memory of such heroes that a new song by Balshev, from the Samoylov peom 'Looking through the Calendar' [perebiraya nashi daty] is dedicated." After Kobzon has sung this song everyone in the Moscow and Kabul studios stand up respectfully and there is silence for a few seconds. Kobzon then runs toward the screen showing the Kabul studio, and says: "I can see Andryusha Ivonin, a member of the landing troops whom I got to know in 1980 when he was doing his military service. I suffered like a father when Andryusha went to Ryazan college for landing troops. Then he graduated; he went back to Afghan soil where he is continuing his heroic service fulfilling his internationalist duty. I recently met him in Afghanistan. Andrey was in the uniform of an officer in the Soviet Army and had been awarded many combat orders and medals. He is such a handsome and healthy man and said he is proud to have returned again to his friends to fulfill his internationalist duty." The singer-presenter then wishes Andrey and his comrades well and dedicates the next song to him.

At the conclusion of this song Vovk is seen again among the audience in the Moscow studio. She introduces another couple from the audience whose son is serving as a sergeant in the Soviet Army in the DRA. He appears with Leshchinskiy on the screen in the Kabul studio and exchanges greetings with his parents. The father says: "We are happy to see you looking well and healthy and want to thank the staff at the television studios for the opportunity." He thanks his son for writing and sends greetings from the rest of the family. The mother also tells her son that all is well at home and remarks: "Son, I hope you keep very well. Write to us. We cannot wait to see you and embrace you." The son then sends his love to all back home.

Following another musical interlude with a performance by Afghan singers, Vovk appears in the Moscow audience to introduce the aunt and uncle of another serviceman in the Kabul studio. In speaking to her nephew the woman becomes very emotional: "Seryozha, you have become a true man. Forgive me. My voice is trembling. I am moved. You are like my own son to me. Please write more often. Do not worry about us. Everything is fine here." Leshchinskiy then speaks: "This is the first time in the year that I have spent in Afghanistan that I have seen our servicemen so moved, although, as you will understand, we have seen much together. But that is natural at such a touching meeting with relatives and friends."

There follow more performances by singers and dancer in Moscow and then another meeting between a father and mother in the Moscow studio and their son in Kabul. The relatives in Moscow send their love and the son in Kabul replies: "Hello everyone! I am very excited to see you after not having seen you for so long." He sends his father birthday greetings and both his parents best wishes on their wedding anniversary. "As for me, as far as I am concerned, you don't have to worry. Everything is excellent and my friends and everything are just fine."

This is followed by further song and dance acts before two stand-up comics, Aleksandr Shirvint and Mikhair Derzhavin, appear and do a routine on the Moscow stage. When they have completed their act the servicemen in Kabul thank them and one enquires laughingly: "When are you coming to join us for a tasts of the extreme conditions?" Everyone laughs and applauds loudly and the comic replies: "My dear friends. I believe that when the leader of the limited contingent of Soviet artistes in Afghanistan asks us then we'll go immediately." Everyone laughs.

This is followed by a performance of two pop songs by the singer Valeriy Leontyev after which Vovk is shown back in the Moscow audience. She introduces three army political workers. The first, Captain S. Ye. Pankov who greets a member of his regiment in Kabul with whom he served in the DRA. He says: "I speak for all of us in saying that we are proud of you and all those who are serving with you at present, and all with whom you are now carrying out your internationalist duty as a serviceman." The second is Major G.P. Kuchki who also greets everyone in Kabul saying: "I often remember my combat comrades and what we did. I am proud that you who are now performing your difficult service and are carrying out your internationalist duty as servicemen in a worthy and honorable way. I wish you successes; I hope you come back. All the best in your service." The third is a World War Two veteran who talks about how she writes to servicemen in Afghanistan and wants to be a mother to them. Leschinskiy in Kabul thanks her for her letters and says they are much appreciated. He then hands the microphone to a soldier beside him who addresses Pankov and Kuchkin: "I remember the time when we started our internationalist duty together and we began helping the Afghan people here. I want to say today that with me here are soldiers, sergeants, and officers who are worthily carrying on the traditions that you began in the early days. I am certain -- and life proves this -- that they are doing all they can, all that lies within their power. They are not sparing themselves and doing all that lies within their power. Thy are not sparing themselves and are giving all their time, strength and energy. This is shown by the large numbers of medals and orders on the chests of our soldiers and officers."

A choir performs another song in Moscow before Vovk expresses her happiness over the telebridge. Leshchinskiy introduces a major in Kabul who, on behalf of the troops of the limited contingent in Afghanistan, thanks everyone for the telebridge. Everyone in Kabul and Moscow stands and applauds before Kobzon, standing at the microphone in front of a choir says: "Respected friends. We send greetings to all of you in Kabul for this meeting. We greet all servicemen at their combat posts. We greet all Soviet people who are carrying out their internationalist duty. We with you, our Afghan friends, successes in defending the April revolution, in constructing a new life. We wish you, our dear Soviet servicemen, a successful end to your service, fulfillment of your internationalist duty, and a safe return home." He then joins in the final song entitled: "The lessons of history."

KORNILOV CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

LD251342 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

As July 30, the day when the seventh round of Afghan-Pakistani talks conducted through the United Nations secretary-general's permanent representative, is approaching, the Western, first of all, American propaganda media have been assiduously spreading in a clearly well-coordinated effort the "Afghan problem".

The following version has been picked up this time: Purportedly, Pakistan, favouring at Geneva a settlement of the problem, offers "sensible dates" for a return of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (3-4 months).

But since, it is being asserted, Kabul and Moscow reject these dates, it is Kabul and Moscow which are responsibile for the fact that the talks, at least so far, have not produced the "desired result".

What can one say on this account?

I should recall that the so-called Afghan problem emerged after certain imperialist circles in the West and regional reactionaries sought to reverse the developments in that country that ran against their liking, and launched an undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan.

In order to resolve the problem and settle the situation, it is necessary to remove the prime cause that engendered it, and to put an end to armed and other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

When such interference is stopped and the guarantees of its non-resumption are given, a return of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan under an agreement with its government will become possible.

Afghanistan is sincerely striving towards a political settlement. Both Islamabad and Washington know well that it displayed goodwill and flexibility on more than one occasion so as to facilitate positive changes at the Geneva talks.

The following is noteworthy, however: Whenever there emerge signs of a possible advancement towards a fair solution of the "Afghan problem", the circles in the West which count on power tactics and imperial ultimatums, rather than on talks, step up their attempts to undermine this positive process and expand the scale of interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

How else can one assess the fact that the United States, having spent already more than two billion dollars through government channels alone to back up dushman gangs, is now promising the gangs even more lavish "assistance" in money and weapons, including most modern ones, like Stinger missiles? How to tally Washington's calls for "peace in Afghanistan" with the continued attempts to counterpose a "united alliance", set up with the Western help, to the legitimate Afghan government?

In stubbornly publicising the position of Islamabad, which favours the return of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union within three-four months, the Western propaganda media, as well as some political figures in the U.S. praise the stance as "sensible" and "reasonable." Reasonable, but for whom? For the circles in Washington which, by turning Pakistan at a high pace into a military-strategic stronghold in Asia, publicly confirmed again during the recent visit to the U.S. of Pakistani Premier Muhammad Khan Junejo that they were going to expand, rather than to curtail, the undeclared war gainst Afghanistan carried out from Pakistani territory? These circles are undoubtedly interested in weakening revolutionary Afghanistan, undermining its defence capability and returning the country to the grim times of the past. Who can think seriously that Afghanistan, which is successfully repulsing outside attacks, will suddenly give in to pressure at the talks! The Afghan side, in considering the question of the return of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, proceeds from its country's national interests, above all from the need to put an end to interference in its own affairs, do away with counter-revolution and ensure the Afghan people conditions for peaceful life and work.

Looking at Pakistan's "proposals" from these positions, one clearly sees that they are not merely unrealistic, but are clearly directed at blocking the talks and helping those who are not interested in settlement. I would like to point out that it was once acknowledged in Islamabad that the question of the return of the Soviet military units home from Afghanistan was within the competence of Kabul and Moscow and should be the subject of a separate Afghan-Soviet agreement. In recalling this fact, one is also justified to ask: On what grounds, after all, is the Pakistani side now bent on what actually amounts to dictating to Afghanistan the dates for the return of the Soviet troops, as the Western press indicates? In short, whatever angle this is viewed from, Western circles can not make both ends meet in their attempts to prepare "a propaganda backup" for the negotiations to be held in Geneva and to lay on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR the blame for the fact that no desirable progress has been so far attained in the question of settlement of the Afghan problem.

Unrightfully overemphasising the question of the dates for the return of Soviet troops home from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and deliberately separating that question from the main problem -- termination of interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Pakistan's Western supporters count on misinforming the public, diverting its attention from the real causes which stand in the way of settlement. All in vain.

The time, [as received] the developments are to show what will be the stand of Islamabad and those who back it, at the Geneva negotiations. As to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the USSR, today, just as yesterday, they firmly stand for a political settlement of the Afghan problem, including certainly the return home of the Soviet troops now in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of its government. It is not ultimatums and false propaganda declarations that are needed for this to become a reality. Real steps are needed to put an end to armed interference from outside into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and reliable guarantees of its non-resumption.

VIETNAM'S TRUONG CHINH ARRIVES FOR 'REST'

LD261659 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in the USSR today for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Addresses Hanoi Party Activists

LD261836 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 26 TASS -- "In 56 years of its existence our party has covered a difficult but glorious road. It is now directing the effort of the entire people to solve tasks of socialist construction and protection of socialist fatherland, to fulfil the internationalist duty," said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Truong Chinh. He addressed a meeting of party activists devoted to the discussion of the draft political report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the coming sixth party congress.

"Alongside major successes, we have made a number of serious blunders and errors in economic construction and management of the national economy," he said. "The draft political report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the sixth party congress reflects both our achievements and shortcomings and sets out the measures and directions for remedying the shortcomings."

"The upcoming congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam must sum up the existing situation and draw the lessons. We must ensure good preparation for the congress in order to justify the expectations of the entire party, army and people. Our tasks are selfless work, protection of the motherland, the overcoming of all difficulties and trials, confident advance to socialism."

"The revolutionary process requires from us a thorough change of thinking, above all in the economic sphere, alteration of the style of work, a correct organizational and personnel policy", the speaker said. "We must apply the Marxist-Leninist provisions in conditions of Vietnam. It is for us and no one else to fulfil this task. We must proceed from the realities of our country, taking into consideration the conditions of historic and economic development, social situation, traditions."

"We must learn to use objective laws of the development of society. The criterion of the correct use of these laws is the development of production, its speed, stabilization and the first steps toward the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the population, the strengthening of the country's defence potential and security."

"It must be said that in the present conditions when the socialist community is a world system, a constantly growing force, there exists extremely important conditions and we have every opportunity for using the invaluable assistance of fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union, and we should use this assistance."

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam criticised the errors made in using this aid. He said that because of the bureaucratic supply system vast funds, on the one hand, were spent on public consumption, and on the other, scattered on numerous projects of construction work.

"The problem is that we must make working people, enterprises and local bodies interested in the production of both materials and consumer goods. Our policy must be rational, above all in the sphere of capital investments, prices, distribution. The market which we must govern should be rich in order to meet public needs. With a poor market, it is impossible to meet the growing material and cultural needs of the working people."

"The observance of objective laws, their correct application are a most reliable and speedy way to advance to socialism. There is no other way. It is the second lesson we have drawn."

"The leading role of the party must be strengthened to mobilize the forces of the people on the road to socialism, to ensure conscious use of laws, to create favourable conditions for their active use. For this it is necessary to strengthen unity, purity of the party ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism," Truong Chinh said in conclusion.

THAI SUPREME COURT DELEGATION VISITS REVIEWED

PM251749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports]

[Text] A delegation of the Thai Supreme Court headed by its chairman Pinyo Thiranit has been visiting the Soviet Union.

The guests were acquainted with the Soviet judicial system and had talks with V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, at the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath, and also the museum "V.I. Lenin's Office and Apartment in the Kremlin."

In the Lithuanian SSR the delegation was acquainted with the life of the republic and had meetings with the leadership of the law protection organs. The Thai lawyers were received by R. Songaylo, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

LAOS SIGNS JOINT 1986-90 TRADE AGREEMENT

OW250521 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2245 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From the Novosti Newscast]

[Text] Talks between Government trade delegations of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic concluded in Moscow on 24 July. An agreement on goods exchange and payments between the USSR and Laos for 1986-90 as well as a protocol under this agreement for 1986 were signed.

The USSR will continue to supply Laos with machines, equipment, and raw materials necessary for strengthening the material and technical base of the country, while Laos will supply the USSR with increasing quantities of timber and forestry industry products, metal concentrates, and coffee.

The documents were signed by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Vanthong Sengmuang, Lao minister of commerce.

IZVESTIYA NOTES JARUZELSKI PZPR CONGRESS REMARKS

PM251926 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Druzenko, L. Toporkov report: "Toward New Heights"]

[Excerpts] Speaking with delegates at the 10th PZPR Congress at the end of its second day of work, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorgachev stressed in his brief improvised speech that the Polish Communish congress is opening up a new stage in Poland's journey toward new heights of socialist building.

These important heights projected by the Polish people headed by the PZPR were also referred to during the continuing discussion of the report by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski and then the report by Polish Council of Ministers Chairman Z. Messner on the plan for the country's socioeconomic development for the current 5-year period and through the end of 1995.

Large-scale tasks form the basis of this plan. The strategic aims of the 5-year plan envisage modernization of the national economy, changes in its structure, acceleration of growth rates in economic efficiency on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and full implementation of the economic reform. The working people's prosperity will increase and their living standards will improve as a result.

Almost half the growth in national income must be achieved through better economic management. Particular stress is laid on scientific and technical progress, maximum saving of means, materials, and raw material, and increased exports. The plan devotes a great deal of attention to closer, more intensive cooperation with socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Among social tasks, expanding housing construction and improving the public health care system, public education, and environmental protection are the most prominent.

As delegates note, the draft 5-year plan has a realistic basis. The targets of the last 3 years, which, as is well known, were preceded by a particularly serious crisis period, were successfully met. National income has increased appreciably, and the supply of goods and living conditions for the working people have improved. But this is only the beginning of a vast amount of work to improve the economy. Now party and government efforts are concentrated on ensuring better production organization, everywhere increasing labor productivity, and intensifying the economy.

The collective of Warsaw's Swierczewski plant, which manufactures metal-cutting instruments and measuring equipment, must also set an example of this kind of work to speed up production modernization in the current 5-year period. The Polish newspapers are publishing extensive accounts of the Soviet party delegation's meeting with the working people of this enterprise, as well as the speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, at the meeting in which representatives of the plant's party and economic aktiv and labor collectives from the capital's Wola district participated. In his speech W. Jaruzelski cordially thanked M.S. Gorbachev, all the members of the CPSU delegation, and also the 10th congress delegates who accepted the invitation to visit the K. Swierczewski plant and expressed his gratitude for the talks held at the enterprise shops, which allowed the Soviet guests to gain a better understanding of Polish reality and the problems which concern the workers and in which the head of the CPSU delegation showed such a lively interest coupled with a thorough understanding.

We are particularly pleased, the PZPR leader continued, that great interest in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress has come across in these discussions. At all the work places where we have stopped, it has been possible to see that the questions raised at the congress concern everyone -- party members and nonparty people. This both pleases us and demands great comment of us. After all, our congress is not a closed party conference. Its entire preparation and the extensive precongress discussion proceeded in full view of the workers and the whole of society. Consequently we want the congress to be not only a party congress but also a congress of the working class and all the Polish people. The implementation of its decisions with the active participation of the working class will have decisive significance for further successful development of our motherland.

We must resolve all our problems better and more rapidly, increase our sense of responsibility, our sense of being master, and efficiently perfect new work methods. In this connection he highly appraised the enterprise's successful use of the team contract method. This means, W. Jaruzelski said, that the plant's working people are thinking of the future and ensuring that a socialist enterprise functions in a way which meets the highest interests of socialist development and the interests of the working people.

Poland is faced with large tasks in the sphere of revamping the organizational structure, which is connected with the economic reform. Obsolete habits, methods, and bureaucracy must be rejected.

Going on to note that hostile Western centers have launched a loud campaign surrounding the congress, W. Jaruzelski said: Strange as it may seem, this pleases us. If the congress were to be passed over in silence, that would mean that its work had little significance. But if the opponent becomes nervous and begins "to go for his gun," this means that our road is a successful one and that we must go further down that road.

The Polish leader stressed the 10th PZPR Congress is further evidence and confirmation of the great significance of the friendship, alliance, and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and of Poland's determination to rely firmly on its ties with the socialist community. The 27th CPSU Congress has opened up for socialism and for the Soviet people broad roads in the task of speeding up development, and we hope that the 10th PZPR Congress will open up similar opportunities for the Polish people. The future must constantly be borne in mind, particularly by the younger generation, which is building not only Poland's future but its own future too. He noted the great importance of the fact that the voice of the leader of the USSR -- a great socialist state -- has been heard precisely from Poland, from its heroic capital Warsaw, reborn out of ashes, from the Palace of Culture and Science, and today from the worker Wola district, in the name of peace. It is the voice of the great Soviet people, who have borne such enormous losses and endured so many ordeals, who know what was is and also, of course, what peace is. We support these ardent words of M.S. Gorbachev with all our hearts and all our activity, W. Jaruzelski said.

Our fraternal friendship and cooperation have great significance. Our increasingly successful and effective integration has strategic and even superstrategic significance. Much has already been done in this respect within the framework of the socialist community, but even more has still to be done.

The speaker noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of enterprises, institutes, and teams are beginning to establish relations of direct cooperation. We will develop this trend in every way possible, he pointed out.

We highly value Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, he continued. And now a new, Polish-Soviet socialist brotherhood-in-labor is being created. May it develop and grow stronger.

W. Jaruzelski thanked M.S. Gorbachev and all the members of the CPSU delegation for their participation in the congress, for their meetings with workers, and for everything that is being done for the sake of the inviolable friendship between Poland and the USSR. [passage omitted]

Indeed, in 1986, we are different to what we were 5 years ago, Iwona Lubowska, director of a general education high school from Bielsko-Biala, said from the congress rostrum. This is our indisputable achievement. But, discussing this, we must also ask the question: Has everything that we have accomplished really been done completely? No -- and this was directly discussed in the party Central Committee report to the congress. We must be aware that excessive satisfaction with our achievements and complacency would be a serious mistake which we have no right to permit.

A multitude of specific problems are being raised in the discussion of the reports delivered by W. Jaruzelski and Z. Messner, and resolving these problems will contribute to speeding up socioeconomic development and setting the national economy on the road to intensification. The idea clearly comes across in the speeches that it is people who will be resolving these problems and that, considering the complexity of the task, the role of the human factor at the present stage is increasing immeasurably.

The delegates listened with interest to the speech delivered at the congress by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord, who talked about the revival of the movement's class nature and the tasks facing it. [passage omitted]

BULGARIA'S ALEKSANDROV AWARDED LABOR RED BANNER

LD251610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: for his services to the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, and in connection with his 50th birthday, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

TURKEY'S URGUT OZAL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD280931 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and his wife have arrived on an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was welcomed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with his wife, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

TURKISH OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. ARMS DUMPS

PM280734 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Turkish Foreign Ministry's Viewpoint"]

[Text] Ankara, 12 Jul -- At the moment there are U.S. nuclear weapon dumps at four military airfields in Turkey -- Malatya, (Myurtede), Balikesir, and Eskisehir. There is a similar dump at the U.S. Air Force base at Incirlik, a Turkish Foreign Minstry spokesman said. In addition, there are four squadrons of F-4 and F-104 aircraft deployed here, equipped for "alert status" with nuclear weapons on board. Medium-range howitzers equipped with nuclear-tipped shells can also be found in Turkey.

Commenting on the U.S. Defense Department's appeal to Congress for appropriations for the construction of new dumps for U.S. nuclear weapons in eight countries, including Turkey, the Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that as regards Turkish-American military facilities "in joint use," this matter is being examined with a view to "modernizing" existing weapons and equipment.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS FRENCH DIALOGUE

PM261616 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Yuriy Borisov review: "Continuation of Dialogue"]

[Text] How swiftly history moves forward today! There are the same 24 hours in the day, but they have become fuller and more meaningful. Before our very eyes and by our hands the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union is gathering pace. Fraternal socialist countries have embarked upon this same path of acceleration. International life is variable and ever changing, characterized by different, in many cases opposite trends. Against this complex background, the myths dividing M. S. Gorbachev's visit to Paris and F. Mitterrand's visit to Moscow are a brief period of time. But it has been marked by improvements in Soviet-French relations.

The Soviet Union and France have accumulated considerable experience in mutually profitable cooperation on fundamental issues of international life, European security, and bilateral ties. And although there have been certain shortcomings in relations between our countries in recent years, a frank and benevolent political dialogue was held on cardinal issues of the world situation during the Paris summit meeting in October 1985. This dialogue successfully continued this week in Moscow.

The Soviet and French leaders thoroughly analyzed the contemporary international situation. The general opinion is that it is causing alarm. The arms race continues, although it could be stopped. The Soviet Union has put forward a realistic program for the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000. The moratorium on nuclear tests has been extended. The Warsaw Pact states recently put forward a new, important initiative in Budapest that takes the wishes of Western countries into account, including those of France, on reducing armed forces and conventional arms throughout Europe's vast territory.

All these proposals have met with understanding and interest on the part of the French leader. The exchange of opinions will be continued through diplomatic channels. But even now "the sides have agreed that the accords which hold the arms race in check and prevent it from spreading to other spheres must not be broken," a report on the completion of the Soviet-French talks states.

A considerable degree of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and France was once again apparent during the Moscow talks on the question -- vitally important to the whole of mankind -- of preventing an arms race in space and closing it to strike weapons. Space must be peaceful, as must nuclear power, which has 150 nuclear reactors in Europe alone. Conditions for their reliable, accident-free use -- this is well understood both by Moscow and Paris -- must be worked out by the joint efforts of all interested states.

A great deal of attention was devoted to European affairs.

This is natural -- Europe is our common home. The Soviet Union and France have done a great deal to strengthen security on the European continent. They acted in the honorable role of pioneers of detente and actively contributed to the preparation and completion of international meetings in Helsinki, Belgrade, and Madrid. With regard to Europe, F. Mitterrand stressed, "our views coincide totally, even if our continent looks different from the Atlantic coast than it does from the peaks of the Urals."

Completing the first stage of Stockholm meeting by adopting a well-considered, realistic document which would open the way to the next stage in European detente now has particular significance for strengthening peace in Europe. The Soviet side's new constructive proposals on such issues as notification of ground and air troop exercises, and of the movement and transfer of these troops contribute to resolving this task.

The USSR and the French Republic have a considerable number of points of contact on the problems under discussion in Stockholm. They are interested in accord and in seeking possibilities to conclude successfully the first stage of the conference.

This result, as M.S. Gorbachev stressed, would doubtless help to establish mutual understanding and cooperation at the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the European states, the United States, and Canada. Conditions already exist for an agreement to be reached on a common Soviet-French approach to the Vienna forum and to the interaction of our countries' delegations in Vienna.

The all-European process must make progress across a broad front, as on a large, well-organized construction site. All of its basic areas -- political, economic, humanitarian, and cultural -- require impetus for their development. For us, the human rights problem is inseparable from social justice, which is organically inherent in socialism, and at the same time it is one of the most important, inalienable components of a comprehensive international security system. [paragraph continues]

As M.S. Gorbachev stressed during his talks with F. Mitterrand, we favor international cooperation on humanitarian issues and the exchange of people and ideas.

Of course, the situation in Europe has paramount significance for the Soviet Union and France. But the two world powers also bear a certain responsibility for everything that happens in the world. M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand frankly exchanged opinions on the subject of conflict and crisis situations in the world and stressed the negative effect they have on the international situation. The sides noted the proximity of their approaches to the problem of a Near East settlement, which would be made possible by convening a representative international conference.

Topical issues relating to bilateral ties were discussed at the talks. "We attach great significance to economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with France...." These words of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary sum up the results of the present and are directed toward the future. During 1980-85 trade between our countries increased 2 and 1/2 times in comparison to the previous 5-year period. Major contracts have been signed for deliveries to the Soviet Union of French ferrous metallurgy products and equipment for gas reprocessing enterprises, the "Moskvich" automobile plant in Moscow, and others.

It was stressed during the talks that the gigantic tasks set the Soviet economy by the 27th CPSU Contress open up broad prospects for industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries and for their cooperation in the reconstruction and retooling of enterprises, the organization of joint production operations, and the computerization of education. There is real potential for activating business ties in the development of nuclear power and the agro-industrial complex.

Mutually profitable cooperation is constantly maintained at a high pitch in the spheres of science and technology. This cooperation is developing particularly steadily and fruitfully in fields such as physics, nuclear power, agriculture, development of the world ocean, and the peaceful use of space. French cosmonauts have already begun training at Zvezdnyy Gorodok for the second joint space flight which will take place in 1988. Soviet and French scientists are taking part in the creation of an international experimental reactor for thermonuclear synthesis ("Tokamak").

The traditional sphere of cultural exchange is also not stagnating. The exhibition "France - Russia. The Age of Enlightenment" will open in Paris in the autumn. Soviet people will be acquainted with the exhibition in 1987. The theater "La Comedie Francaise," the Paris Orchestra, and the ballet from the Lorraine city of Nancy, are going to be on tour in our country. And Parisians are impatiently awaiting performances by the Bolshoy Theater. And so the living practice of Soviet-French relations give new substance to the well known formula: culture brings people closer together.

Millions of French working people are active supporters of cooperation with our country. And not only they. Good relations with the Soviet Union are considered vitally important to France among the parties of the present ruling majority. These views are also shared by many socialists, although they are at present in opposition. The French Communist Party is firmly and consistently in favor of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. It is precisely these social forces that express French national interests.

But it would be naive and, what is more, a mistake to forget that the political reality in France is far from monotone. There are influential circles which advocate "Atlantic" and "European" solidarity. They urge emulation of Washington and demand stronger French-West German military contacts and the return of French Armed Forces to the NATO military organization. Hypocritical cries are heard saying France's nonparticipation in the American "star wars" plans will supposedly lead to the repression and technological lagging of its economy. I would like to remind these pseudo-patriots of the words of the perspicacious Talleyrand: "The day America comes to Europe, peace and security will be banished from it for a long time."

...Nine months ago the results of the Soviet-French summit meeting in Paris aroused a broad and favorable international response. Now the echo of Moscow is being heard. The political dialogue between the Soviet Union and France is successfully continuing. It once again reminds all people of good will that on the eve of the 21st century only the path of equal talks taking the interests of general security into account leads to peace.

TASS SIGNS COOPERATION PACT WITH CYPRIOT AGENCY

LD251025 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Nicosia July 25 TASS -- Spiros Kiprianov, president of the Republic of Cyprus, today received Sergey Losev, TASS director general, in Cyprus at the invitation of the country's government.

The friendly conversation was attended by Sergey Astavin, the USSR's ambassador to Cyprus, and Petros Voskaridhis, official government spokesman of the Republic.

An agreement on cooperation, exchange of news and photo services between TASS and the CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY was signed during the visit.

DISARMAMENT TALKS HELD WITH SWISS

LD251943 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Bern July 25 TASS -- Soviet-Swiss working consultations on problems of the international situation, especially in the context of work for stopping the arms race and for disarmament were held here. The sides also discussed questions of the general European process, including the Stockholm conference and the coming European meeting in Vienna.

On the Soviet side, the consultation were attended by Lev Mendelevich, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry and Ivan Ippolitov, USSR ambassador to Switzerland, and on the Swiss side, by officials of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department headed by Aduard Brunner, state secretary of this department.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY 26 JULY

LD261633 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jul 86

[From the "Vreymya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Dobrynin received Allahoum, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR and member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party Central Committee, in connection with his departure for his homeland. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of the diverse relations between the USSR and Algeria, and with the ties between the CPSU and the FLN. It is the intention of both sides to go further down this path, which meets the interests of the Soviet and Alegerian peoples and the interests of strengthening peace and social progress.

DEMCHENKO DISCUSSES PERES-HASSAN MEETING

PM281059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko commentary: "Former Position"]

[Text] Prime Minister S. Peres' unexpected visit to Morocco and his meeting with King Hassan II have triggered a stormy reaction in many countries. Sharpest in its comments has been Syria, which announced the complete severance of relations with Morocco. The meeting has been condemned by leading figures in Iraq, the People's Democratic of Yemen, Libya, Lebanon, the Yemen Arab Republic, and Iran, as well as by a number of Arab communist parties and Palestinian organizations.

The Algerian Foreign Ministry described the Israeli-Moroccan contacts as a step that has "sown dissension" in Arab ranks. There are very weighty grounds for that reminder. Discord in the Arab world is one of the reasons for the standstill on a Near East settlement and Israel's stubborn inflexibility. This is confirmed both by the fact that the Israeli-Moroccan meeting was able to take place and by its results.

News agencies have reported that King Hassan II explained the reason for his decision to meet with Tel Aviv's representative by the fact that he chaired the last Arab leaders' summit and wanted the other side to be aware of its opinion. He set out for Peres the main conditions for peace in the Near East. First, that means a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and, second, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determiniation. Peres answered by rejecting this, adding that Israel does not intend to recognize the PLO. That, the king believes, is why there were no talks, only a "dialogue."

An Arab League spokesman stated that the Moroccan monarch's decision was not sanctioned by the organiztion. Its secretary General C. Klibi, called for the immediate convening of an extraordinary conference to discuss the situation that has emerged.

Thus, while intensifying the discord in the Arab world, the meeting failed to produce -- nor indeed could it have produced -- any positive results. Israel has again shown that it is standing by its former position, counting on retention of lands it has seized and on talks with its neighbors only from a position of strength. [paragraph continues]

This course, L'HUMANITE of Paris believes, also accords with the policy of the United States, which is "striving to split Arab ranks, to perpetuate the injustice with regard to the Palestinians, and to maintain in the region the constant tension which opens up opportunities for U.S. interference."

U.S. Vice President G. Bush's Near East visit, his second in recent months, can be seen as confirmation of that conclusion. His itinerary is extremely instructive: He is traveling via Egypt -- the only Arab country that openly approved the Moroccan meeting -- Jordan, which has not yet expressed a definite position on the meeting, and, needless to say, Israel. The aim of the trip is another attempt to strengthen the U.S. position in an area where anti-American sentiments are mounting and to deepen dissension in the Arab camp; it by no means represents concern to ease tension and establish a just peace in this troubled part of the world.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION VISITS YAR 25-27 JULY

Delegation Arrives

LD251858 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Sanaa 25 July TASS -- Today a CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, has arrived here at the invitation of the leadership of the Yemeni Arab Republic. It was welcomed at the international airport by 'Abdal-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, member of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress and foreign minister of the republic, Ahmad 'Abdol-Malik al-Asbahi, executive secretary of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress of the republic, members of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress and other officials.

The head of the delegation made the following statement on arrival:

"May I express, above all on behalf of the members of the Soviet delegation, our gratitude to the leadership of the Yemeni Arab Republic for the invitation to visit your country and to convey our heartfelt greetings and the best of wishes to the friendly people of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

"Relations of traditional friendship and fruitful mutually advantageous cooperation bind the USSR and the YAR. As far back as in 1928 our countries signed a Treaty of Friendship and Trade which played a considerable role in establishing and developing Soviet-Yemeni relations. In the course of all the following years they were based on the principles of mutual trust, respect, equality and non-interference in each other's affairs. This is graphically confirmed by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in October 1984 during the Moscow visit by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

"The Soviet Union appraises highly the traditional practice of the exchange of opinions between our countries on the most important problems of our times, including that at the top level. Experience shows that by acting together, our countries can make a serious contribution to the cause of improving the international situaiton and counter successfully the stepped-up intrigues of imperialism, including those in the Middle East.

"We hope that this visit will make a new contribution to the cause of strengthening traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Yemeni Arab Republic."

Kapitonov, Salih Hold Meeting

LD261949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, met in Sanaa with Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. The head of the delegation handed Salih a personal message from Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During a conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the delegation spoke about the persistent and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at the implementation of the program planned by the 27th CPSU Congress for strengthening the peace and security of peoples, for the prevention of nuclear war and for disarament.

President Salih confirmed that the YAR fully supports the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, set forth in the 15 January statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in other Soviet documents. Mutual satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations between the two countries was expressed.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD261300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission has met a delegation of the YAR in Sanaa. Heading the delegation was Al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs. During an exchange of opinions, the sides noted the common character of their stances on the international and regional issues discussed, and spoke in favor of developing the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

Delegation Leaves

LD271009 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Sanaa, July 27 TASS -- The delegation of the CPSU led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, who stayed here at the invitation of the leadership of the Yemen Arab Republic, have left for Moscow today.

Before departure Ivan Kapitonov made the following statement

"Allow me to express deep gratitude for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to us in your country.

Our visit to the Yemen Arab Republic was not long, yet even over that short a time we could convince ourselves of the friendly feelings the people of the Yemen Arab Republic and her leadership entertain towards the Soviet Union.

We had detailed discussions with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and other statesmen of the Yemen Arab Republic. We are gratified to note that practically on all questions dicussed, the stands of our two countries are identical or close.

This concerns above all such important issues as the fight for peace, for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

We were unanimous in our views also on ways of a Middle East settlement, achieving a lasting and just peace in that area. In that connection we would like to reaffirm again that the Soviet Union, loyal to its principled policy, will further side with the Arabs in their struggle against the Israeli aggression, support the just cause of the Palestinian people.

We have devoted much attention to the situation in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, to discussing what should be done so that it become tranquil and stable, according with the interests of successful socio-economic development of the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other states of the region.

We are convinced that the meetings and talks held were useful and fruitful. We would like to express the hope that they have made a positive contribution towards strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Leaving your hospitable country, allow me to wish once again the friendly people of north Yemen every success and well-being."

Among the send-off party in Sanaa Airport were 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister and foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, A.A.M. Al-Asbahi, executive secretary of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic, and other officials. Among the send-off party was also A. Filev, USSR Ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Returns to Moscow

LD272020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which was in the YAR at the invitation of that country's leadership, left Sanaa for Moscow today.

Before his departure by air, Comrade Kapitonov made a statement in which he noted that on practically all questions under discussion the positions of the two countries coincided or were close. This pertains, above all, to such important questions as the struggle for peace, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the arms race, and disarmament.

Also today, the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov arrived in Moscow. It was met at the Vnukovo airport by Comrade Nikonov, and by senior CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Ministry personnel.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

Further on Shevardnadze Talks

LD251702 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS) -- Talks were held today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

At the beginning of the talks the foreign minister of Uruguay handed a message to Eduard Shevardnadze from Julio Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, which were held in a constructive atmosphere of goodwill, a broad range of current international issues were discussed. Having ascertained a closeness of views on a number of main international problems, the ministers advocated cooperation between the USSR and Uruguay with the aim of improving the world situation, eliminating the military threat, halting the nuclear arms race, and achieving real disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze spelled out thoroughly the essence of the foreign policy initiatives proposed by the USSR. Drawing attention to Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January statement, he stressed that the implementation of the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction throughout the whole world while preventing an arms race in space, the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, as well as the implementation of other measures to limit and reduce armaments would signify a radical turnaround toward the improvement of the international situation on a long-term and stable basis.

Enrique Iglesias noted that great attention is being paid in Uruguay to Mikhail Gorbachev's statement and to the subsequent foreign policy actions and initiatives of the Soviet Union, aimed at resolving topical international problems, including questions of nuclear disarmament.

In examining the situation in Central America, the Soviet side resolutely condemned the actions of the U.S. Administration which is effectively waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and interfering in the affairs of the states of this region.

The two sides expressed serious concern at the situation that is developing and came out in support of the constructive efforts of the Latin American states that are directed toward a just political settlement in Central America on the basis of ensuring absolutely that its peoples have the right to choose for themselves the way of their political and social development.

A unity of views was noted on the need to restructure international economic relations on a just democratic foundation, to establish a new world economic order, and to transfer to development purposes those resources that are currently spent on armaments.

During an examination of issues relating to Soviet-Uruguayan relations and the prospects for their development, their friendly nature was noted and a positive assessment was given of the mutual efforts in expanding and deepening the multi-faceted links between the USSR and Uruguay. Confirmation was given of the mutual interest in the further development of bilateral relations in the political, trade-economic and cultural spheres on the basis of equality, respect and mutual benefit.

A the conclusion of the talks, Eduard Shevardnadze and Enrique Iglesias signed a Soviet-Uruguayan protocol on consultations, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, and a protocol on the publication of a joint collection of documents on relations between the USSR and Uruguay.

Meets With Gromyko, Demichev

PM280841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

["The Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Has Received the Uruguayan Foreign Minister" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in the Kremlin on 25 July.

"In the past 60 years, we have done well in our bilateral relations. Nevertheless, this work must continue," was how Andrey Gromyko began his conversation, describing links between the USSR and Uruguay.

This jubilee in the relations between the two countries will be marked in a month's time. The Soviet Union has not forgotten that Uruguay was the first Latin American country with which the young Soviet state established diplomatic relations.

The sides noted that present relations between the two states are distinguished by a deepening political dialogue, and sound trade, which has put Uruguay in one of the foremost places among the USSR's trading partners in Latin America. Cultural and sporting exchanges are also being developed.

Andrey Gromyko dwelled on the problems mankind must cope with on the eve of the third millenium.

The program of struggle by the Soviet Union against the military threat is contained in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and in the pronouncements and speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. While setting forth this program Andrey Gromyko stressed the following:

"While people support peace and the relaxation of tension, politicians, who keep their hands on the steering wheel of the policy of confrontation, are inspiring the arms race. It would seem the need to reorientate oneself on the course of peace is a basic truth, yet those who inspire the arms race try to get more and more allocations and, as a result, the military flywheel is rotating without stop and with ever increasing speed."

He pointed out that Soviet-Uruguayan relations also deserve attention because they show how countries with different social systems can cooperate without interfering in each others affairs and, at the same time, strive to expand this cooperation.

Enrique Iglesias announced that the Uruguayan Government supported the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening peace. He also expressed the Uruguayan Government's resoluteness to carry out an active foreign policy of development and strengthening of relations with all countries and to back efforts oriented toward limiting the arms race and maintaining peace.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andrey Gromyko passed on an invitation to Julio Mario Sanguinetti, president of Uruguay, to come for an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs said that he would be pleased to report this invitation to the president. The conversation proceeded in a warm, free and easy [neprinuzhdennyy] atmosphere.

Present at the conversation were: from the Soviet side, Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chariman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Viktor Komplektov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Vasiliy Vysotin, head of the Department of Foreign Relations of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yuriy Volskiy, head of the second Latin American Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Yuriy Lebedev, USSR ambassador to Uruguay. The following people were present from the Uruguayan side: Isidoro Odara, general director of the Foreign Trade Directorate at the Uruguayan Ministry of Economy; Guillermo Valez, director of the Eastern European Department of tne Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay; Jorge Sacsel, adviser to the minister of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Fishing of Uruguay; Juan Pedro Amestoy, Uruguayan ambassador to the USSR; and Lilina Solesia Areco, adviser at the Uruguayan Embassy in the USSR.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1732 GMT on 25 July transmits a correction to the above paragraph that omits some names as follows: "Present at the conversation were Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ambassador to Uruguay Yuriy Lebedev; Juan Pedro Amestoy, Ambassador of Uruguay to the USSR; and other official persons."]

Shevardnadze Addresses Luncheon

LD251828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today gave a luncheon in honor of Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who is in the USSR on an official visit.

At the luncheon on the Soviet side were Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials; on the Uruguay side were those accompanying the minister and also Juan Pedro Amestoy, Uruguayan ambassador to the USSR.

Greeting the guests, Eduard Shevardnadze said:

We are happy to continue the dialogue begun by the conversation with Uruguayan President Julio Mario Sanguinetti and with your esteemed minister, last fall.

The acceleration in our political contacts is being noted with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. In a matter of months we have, perhaps, progressed further than over many preceding years.

I suppose that the first visit to the Soviet Union of an Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs offers a fine possibility for expounding the approach of the Soviet leadership toward relations with Uruguay and for speaking one's mind in a broader sense about the principles and aims of our foreign policy.

We see in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay a sovereign, independent state and a society with a rich historical past and an original culture. To speak in terms used by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union is willing to maintain with Uruguay, as with other countries, steady and correct civilized interstate relations based on true respect of standards of international law.

We see in Uruguay an equal partner in the worldwide dialogue, in reciprocally useful bilateral cooperation and in mutually beneficial commerical and economic exchanges and ties. And the Soviet Union would like to widen and to deepen our cooperation. In a certain sense, your visit to our country symbolizes a high point in the relations between the USSR and Uruguay. While taking inspiration in their future, we regard with respect the past in which we clearly see how our dialogue has arisen. We in the Land of Soviets have not forgotten that Uruguay was the first South American country to establish diplomatic relations with us.

The 6 decades that have passed since have not always resembled a wide and even road for our countries. Yet one regularity can be clearly traced in the unrhyhmical pulse of our relations: good and favorable periods in them have, as a rule, coincided with bright pages in the political biography of Uruguay itself. Now we note with satisfaction that, after a constitutional form of government was restored in your country, a new and promising chapter in our relations began.

All-round links, contacts on various levels, and exchanges with representative delegations have been developing with success. The climate in various spheres of the cooperation between the states have been improving.

We have a high opinion of Uruguay's positive reaction to the Soviet peace initiatives, proposed in the well-known 15 January statement at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Uruguay here represents the great continent of Latin America. While deeply respecting its people and the traditional historically shaped ties in that region, including ties with the United States, we would wish for every Latin American country to be the master of its own destiny and the builder of its own future, free from imperial force and diktat in whatever form they appear. We would, of course, like to develop with every country stable and mutually beneficial relations.

The world is going through a difficult time when imperialism is not only putting mankind on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe but is also encroaching on the freedom of people. At times, neocolonialism publicly disowns excessively odious dictatorial regimes, but continues to strive for the establishment of other no less cruel and pernicious dictatorships. However, the spiritual enslavement; the export of false values and the undermining of national cultures; the use of paid professional murderers under the flag of the fight for freedom; the intensifying of the breakdown in national economies, which are burdened with promissory notes, are too obvious for one not to understand what stands behind them.

Protecting national sovereignty and political and economic independence is also an inalienable part of international security and it cannot be resolved without a peaceful settlement of existing regional problems. We believe that peace and calm in Central America should be ensured by the region's states themselves, with the support of Latin American countries. This could be done best of all in the framework of the Contadora process. Legitimate governments must enjoy to the full their legitimate rights without the risk of intervention on the part of states conferring upon themselves an immoral monopoly of interference in others' affairs throughout the world.

Separated by thousands of kilometers, our countries are close to each other in many things. The talks that have taken place have shown that the Soviet Union and Uruguay hold positions that are close or similar on key questions of war and peace, the prevention of nuclear disaster, the settlement of regional conflicts exclusively by political means, and the assertion of the fundamentals of a just economic orders. Also confirmed was our countries' mutual desire to expand the political dialogue and to encourage an importance in the international situation. During the conversations we have touched upon a wide circle of problems, and naturally the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, too. The central element in these relations at the moment is the question of a new summit meeting. We would like this meeting to be thorough and to bring the long-awaited concrete results. This is realistic, if the U.S. side displays reciprocal willingness. At the same time I will stress, as Mikhail Gorbachev has said, we will not go to an empty meeting.

On the whole we look to the future with optimism. We also see good prospects for our relations. Your visit, Mr Minister, has laid a firm foundation for this. One might say that in having made a considerable journey to our country you have helped reduce the distance between Uruguay and the Soviet Union.

May our contacts continue to be accompanied by success.

In conclusion, Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed best wishes to Uruguyan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and wished peace, well-being and prosperity to the Uruguayan people, and also health to Uruguay's minister of foreign affairs and the officials accompanying him.

Iglesias' Speech Noted

LD251843 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

["Statement by Uruguay's Foreign Minister" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- We are following the international developments with specail concern, realizing the threat hanging over mankind. That is precisely why we support all contacts and talks that could lead to agreements closing the channels of the weapons race and creating the possibility of a broadening of nuclear-free zones, of the total elimination of the chemical and other mass destruction weapons, reduction of conventional weapons and prevention of militarisation of outer space.

A statement to this effect has been made by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is currently on an official visit here. He was addressing a luncheon given today in his honour by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister.

Uruguay, which is a developing country, is aware of the crying contradiction between the enormous resources, which are spent on arms manufacture, and a shortage of such resources for the economic and social development of the peoples of the developing countries. The best way to end that squandering and eliminate the dangers to the whole mankind, the minister said, is a lessening of international tensions. He declared for talks between the leaders of great powers, stressed great interest in the Soviet government's recent initiatives in that field, evaluating them as positive steps leading to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust, to reliable and durable peace.

The minister pointed out that Uruguay sees the Contadora process as the sole way to reach peace in face of the threat of use of force.

Enrique Iglesias declared Uruguay's determination to carry on the struggle for the creation of a nuclear free zone in Latin America and support all efforts to deliver the South Atlantic from any attempts at deploying nuclear weapons there.

Holds Press Conference

LD262201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS) -- The people of the Soviet Union and Uruguay are linked by ties of mutual understanding and respect, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias who is in Moscow on an official visit, said today at a press conference, for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Enrique Iglesias highly praised the results of his meetings with Soviet officials. During his conversations with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium and Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, E. Iglesias said, an open and honest dialogue took place, which showed our common interest in the development of bilateral relations and mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

The minister pronounced himself in favor of supporting the Soviet initiatives in limiting the arms race, describing them as "constructive and positive steps" for the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war. Uruguay is making what contribution it can to achieving this global aim, E. Iglesias stressed, and favors the elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world and creating nuclear-free zones in Latin America and the South Atlantic.

E. Iglesias condemned the policy of economic pressure with regard to the developing states. Touching on the problem of foreign debt, he came out in favor of restructuring the existing unjust economic order and against the policy of protectionism.

The Uruguayan minister pointed out the right of all people to self-determination. He stressed in this connection that the use of force for the solution of contentious questions cannot secure peace in Central America, and for this reason Uruguay supports the Contadora process directed at settling the situation in the region.

The head of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry came out for expanding regional cooperation and developing economic relations with the CEMA countries.

Joint Communique Issued

LD261754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1518 GMT 26 Jul 86

["Joint Soviet-Uruguayan Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS) -- The full text of the joint Soviet-Uruguayan communique follows:

On the invitation of the Soviet government, Enrique V. Iglesias, minister of foreign relations of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 24 to 27 July 1986.

The high-ranking Uruguayan guest and the officials accompanying him were accorded a cordial welcome, reflecting the friendly nature of the developing Soviet-Uruguayan relations.

In Moscow and Leningrad, E. Iglesias became acquainted with different aspects of the life of the Soviet people, with its achievements in the economic, scientific, and cultural fields.

The minister laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. A wreath was also laid at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery in Leningrad.

E. Iglesias, minister of foreign relations of Uruguay, was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Minister E. Iglesias handed a personal greeting to M.S. Gorbachev and A.A. Gromyko from Julio M. Sanguinetti, the president of Uruguay.

During a friendly conversation, A.A. Gromyko handed the minister an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to J.M. Sanguinetti, the president of Uruguay, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at a mutually acceptable time.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and E. Iglesias, minister of foreign relations of Uruguay, which took place in a business-like atmosphere goodwill.

The minister of foreign relations of Uruguay gave a message to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev from Julio M. Sanguinetti, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

During the talks, matters relating to Soviet-Uruguyan relations and the prospects for their development, as well as topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The ministers positively assessed the efforts being made by both sides to develop Soviet-Uruguayan relations, and noted with satisfaction the continuing strengthening of mutual political contacts, consultations at the foreign minister level, and the resuming of interparliamentary links.

Attaching major significance to the political dialogue and the deepening of the bilateral exchange of opinions, the ministers signed a Soviet-Uruguayan protocol on consultations.

Having affirmed mutual interest in expanding cooperation and developing links in the sphere of culture, education, and science, they signed an agreement for this purpose on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The ministers reached an accord on joint preparation and publication of a collection of documents on relations between the USSR and Uruguay in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and signed a protocol on the subject.

In discussing questions of bilateral trade and economic relations, the ministers reached agreement on necessity to broaden cooperation between the two countries on mutually-acceptable basis.

Both sides expressed the firm intention to continue developing Soviet-Uruguayan relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference.

In the course of a detailed exchange of view on a wide range of international issues, which revealed coincidence in both countries' positions on current key questions, deep concern was expressed at the continuing growth in international tension, the further increase in the nuclear arms race, and the danger of spreading the arms race into space. The sides proceed from the premise that unification and intensification of the efforts of all peace-loving forces are necessary for overcoming these extremely dangerous tendencies. The ministers expressed the belief that new thinking, which took into consideration the interests of security of all states, was necessary in the present complex situation in international relations.

Both sides expressed the belief that in accordance with the UN Charter it was necessary for all states to refrain from the use of force or threat, to use it against territorial integrity, or political independence of any state.

The USSR minister of foreign affairs acquainted the Uruguayan minister for foreign affairs in detail with the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the complete and universal liberation of the world by the year 2000 of nuclear and chemical weapons and for averting the placement of weapons in space. He stressed that the initiative, put forward by the Soviet Union, to create the foundations of an all-embracing system for international security, was directed at ensuring international peaceful coexistence, the supreme universal principle of interstate relations, and at finding ways to resolve global problems, settle regional conflicts, and root out terrorism.

The Uruguayan side treated the package of Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward in statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with particular attention.

The ministers expressed the conviction that one way to restrain the arms race would be a total ban on nuclear tests, and in this regard they favored the conclusion of a treaty between the nuclear powers on a total and comprehensive ban on such tests. The USSR minister of foreign affairs stressed the significance of the USSR making and extending a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August as an important action in the interests of peace. Both sides agreed that conducting nuclear explosions is a serious obstacle on the path to restrain the arms race and contradicts the ultimate aim -- the achievement of comprehensive and complete disarmament under effective international control. The sides spoke in favor of the quickest conclusion of an international agreement on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons.

Minister E. Iglesias was informed about the essence of the joint proposals for disarmament, for the strengthening of European and general security, and for the development of cooperation between states, which were put forward at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest in June. It was noted that the initiative for the mutual substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe is a weighty addition to the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. The sides think that discussion of the key problems of disarmament at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, in the United Nations, at the Conference on Disarmament and at other international forums, must be activated by all available means.

The ministers emphasized that the solution of urgent tasks in ensuring international security, concerning interests of all of mankind, urgently required vigorous efforts by all states irrespective of their social system and geographic position. The ministers supported the development of international cooperation in use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes. They also spoke in support of creating an international procedure for safe development of nuclear power industry, increasing the role of the IAEA in these issues and involving the WHO and the UN Environmental program in them.

The Soviet side has stated support for the strivings of Latin American states in seeking to attain the strengthening of the non-nuclear status of Latin America in keeping with the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), and respect for this treaty, and also the protocols to it.

The side expressed serious concern at the preservation and exacerbation of regional conflicts that are putting a negative mark on the situation in the world. They are in favor of conflict situations and disputes between states being resolved using peaceful means on the basis of respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and also for the right for independent development, in keeping with the UN Charter and standards of international law.

[Passage indistinct] The sides spoke in support of the striving of the Latin American countries to have the south Atlantic declared a zone of peace and cooperation. In connection with this, Foreign Affairs Minister E. Iglesias declared that Uruguay, being a signatory of the Tlatelolco treaty and a consulting member of the Antarctic Treaty, which determines the principles of demilitarization and nondeployment of nuclear weapons on that continent, resolutely supported the efforts directed at preserving all of the south Atlantic as a zone of peace free of all presence of nuclear weapons and the arms race. The Soviet side expressed understanding for the position of Uruguay.

The sides are deeply concerned by the situation taking shape in southern Africa, which requires urgent peaceful settlemtnt. For this to be attained it is essential that an end be put to the RSA racist regime's policy of aggression against neighboring countries and that interference in their internal affairs be halted. The sides resolutely condemned the RSA's attack on Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. They demanded an immediate cessation of the policy of apartheid, which is a crime against humanity. Stress was laid on the need for independence to be accorded as soon as possible to Namibia on the basis of the appropriate UN decisions, including UN Security Council Resolution No 435. The sides supported imposing sanctions on RSA in accordance with the UN Charter.

The sides expressed serious concern over the continuing tension in the Near East and advocated the earliest possible attainment of a peaceful, just, and all-embracing settlement of the conflict. They consier that the convening of a special international conference under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested parties would be a most important step toward such a settlement.

The ministers called attention to the existence of a direct link between disarmament and development and in this context expressed themselves in favor of the resources currently being spent on armaments being switched to peaceful purposes. They noted that to deal with problems of economic backwardness in many parts of the world it is necessary that the fallacious principles of arms instead of development be replaced by the contrary order of things, namely disarmament for development.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of establishing a new world economic order that guarantees equal economic security for all states, and holding negotiations within the UN framework with all states participating, aimed at a global solution of the most important economic problems.

It was pointed out in the course of the negotiations that in the contemporary international situation it is becoming an increasingly important and urgent task to bring about a change in the multilateral systems of trade and finances in a just and equal basis, which guarantees the economic security of states.

Analyzing the problem of foreign indebtedness, the ministers acknowledged the particular acuteness which this has assumed for Latin American countries. Foreign Minister Iglesias underlined that the member-countries of the Cartagena group, of which Uruguay is interim secretary, advocate a political solution to this problem.

The parties have noted with satisfaction the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena, its contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace, halting the arms race and in the development of the cooperation between states.

Having stressed the importance of the United Nations in the system of internation relations, the ministers confirmed the adherence of their countries to the purposes and the principles of the UN Charter, and pledged to apply maximum efforts to enhance the efficiency of the activity by this organization in the strengthening of peace and international cooperation between states in all spheres.

During his stay in Moscow, Foreign Minister E. Iglesias also had conversations with Minister of Foreign Trade B.I. Aristov and K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, during which an examination was made of various aspects of bilateral links in the trade and economic field from the point of view of developing them further on the basis of mutual advantage and seeking promising directions and forms of cooperation in this sphere.

The USSR minister of foreign trade and the Uruguayan foreign minister noted their desire to strengthen and broaden traditional lines of bilateral trade. With a view to diversifying trade links between the two countries the ministers expressed their interest in an in-depth study of possibilities for concluding an agreement on two-way supplies of goods over a number of years and agreed that work in this direction would be continued.

In this the parties proceed from the fact that the named agreement could contribute to the strengthening of the economic relations between the countries and promote the increase of the delivery of new Uruguayan goods to the USSR and the implementation of the 1984 agreement on the delivery of Soviet machines and equipment to Uruguay.

The examination of these issues will be continued, in particular during the work of the third sitting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Uruguayan Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The ministers of foreign affairs of both countries have expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit by the minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay in the Soviet Union, the first in the history of Soviet-Uruguayan relations. They are fully convinced that this visit will promote further development of relations between the USSR and Uruguay for the benefit of their peoples and in the interests of improvement of mutual understanding and strengthening of peace.

Iglesias Departs Moscow

LD271331 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Leningrad July 27 TASS -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias, who was staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government, has left the Soviet Union.

GORBACHEV ARRIVES FOR VLADIVOSTOK VISIT

Met at Airport

LD251521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Vladivostok today. He was met at the airport by Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime kraykom; Karabanov, chairman of the krayispolkom, and members of the kraykom.

Speaks With Citizens

LD270147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Special correspondent A. Tikhomirov and another unidentified correspondent report on the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 26 July; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [A. Tikhomirov] It has been raining all day in Vladivostok today, and the weather has been like this here for nearly 2 months now. The sun comes through very rarely. In the mornings there is rain, drizzle, fog, In the fog and mist one can hardly make out Vladivostok, its hills and the wonderful seaport area. The sea permeates everything here. This is evident from the sailors' white uniforms, even in this weather, and from the foggy silhouettes of the ships in the roadstead, and from the fact that the railway station is located only a few dozen meters from the seaport from which regular voyages set off to ports of our country and to dozens of other countries.

Here, near the railway station and seaport, on the square, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Monument. [Video shows Gorbachev and one other man laying flowers at the monument. Raisa Gorbachev is seen nearby with an umbrella. Gorbachev stands to attention and bows to the statue before turning away. Gorbachev and entourage enter a square and approach a gathering of people who applaud]

[Gorbachev] Good day.

[Unidentified speakers] Good day, Mikhail Sergyevich.

[Gorbachev] I see that I find you (?enjoying your usual type of) weather. [laughter] We were expecting the rainy season to end soon; but apparently not yet. Anyway, this is not really rain.

[Unidentified woman] We are heartily pleased (?to see you).

[Gorbachev] When I present the order, I intend to speak about prospects for development. You know, on the whole it cannot be said that no attention was paid to the Far East and that the Far East has been forgotten. You cannot say this. It has towns, the coast, the ports, the fishing industry, machine building, and a raw materials industry. Science has thoroughly taken root here in recent years and has already done much that is useful. But all of this, I would say, all of this has, so to say, created a basis, a building site, a take-off point for broad development. We have such a wish. I want to talk about this, to have consultations.

Perhaps we need a special state program for the development of the Far East that would embrace all aspects: the economy, the social sphere, especially the social sphere -- there is a lot here -- and the main guidelines of this development, the main guidelines. Of course, we have great economic interests here and great economic, political, and defense interests, defense ones. For this reason, it is time to get on with things in a well-founded manner in the Far East.

As for what the preceding generation achieved, all honor to them and for that (?we have prepared) a second order. [laughter]

[Unidentified speakers] Thank you. Thank you very much.

[Gorbachev] We shall present it later. Well, how are things with you, in the Far East? Problems here are social ones, above all, yes?

[Unidentified speaker] Probably, mostly social issues.

[Gorbachev] Concerning amenity construction. It has lagged behind.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes. That is so.

[Gorbachev] There are also complaints about the economy. But, surely even based on what already exists, on the potential that already exists, the economy can do more if we now support and back up people in a thorough way. If we provide incentives in order to (?reduce labor turnover).

[video shows Gorbachev and entourage walking to another location outdoors where other people are gathered]

[Gorbachev] Greetings, comrades.

[Unidentified speakers] Greetings.

[Gorbachev] I can see that there is a shortage of umbrellas per head of population, so you are standing in the drizzle. [laughter] As there are a lot of young people and children, they will grow, they will grow. It is the first time I have been to the Far East; I have had a great longing for it for a long time. But I will tell you right now, that it is not just that everybody wants to see new places in our country, especially parts such as these. In one and the same day, first, the sun rises, while somewhere else it is already setting, you understand...

[Unidentified speaker] And what are your first impressions of the Far East?

[Unidentified speaker] And do you like the city?

[Gorbachev] I have not seen very much...

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct] our city is beautiful...

[Gorbachev] It is a beautiful city, on hills, by the ocean...

[Unidentified speaker] on knolls...

[Gorbachev] Yes, on knolls. You do not call them hills. I do not want to offend you on the knolls. [laughter]

But what is in the environs, what is in the environs, I must say is exotica. What an ocean! What shores! What nature! I think this is a rare land, and we must really make ourselves at home here, really make ourselves at home. First of all, to take care of all the old residents, so to speak. But, evidently development must progress over here as well. After all, there are great resources of raw materials here, but do they really all have to be transported over there to be processed? I doubt that this serves a real purpose. It must be rendered habitable, all the more so because the ocean is here and there are great prospects connected with the ocean. I am even thinking, you know, from the economic viewpoint, the defense one, the scientific one, well, so to speak... After all, nature here is so rich. Here, in general, one could make excellent places for trips, for tourism, for holidays; these are unique places... [at this point Raisa Gorbacheva indicates to her husband that it is time to leave]

[Gorbachev] Well, thank you for the meeting.

[Tikhomirov] Mikhail Sergeyevich today visited an exhibition which was opened to mark the 125th anniversary of Vladivostok. It shows the history of the town, its present and future. Explanations are given by Comrade Bespalov, first secretary of Vladivostok gorkom. The leaders of a number of union ministries took part in the conversation. The industry of the town and the region has many branches. The fishing berths are situated alongside the merchant shipping berths. Railroad tracks run along the seashore. There are plants, factories, and institutes. As in many other parts of the country, large-scale industrial construction has been carried out here in recent years, whereas housing construction has considerably lagged behind. [video shows Gorbachev with his wife being shown around the exhibition and talking to officials. The exhibits include maps, ship models, and samples of textiles and food items such as milk bottles. At one point Bespalov is shown explaining something to Gorbachev]

This model shows the Vladivostok of the future. Even a bridge is shown crossing Golden Horn Bay. The model also shows new residential blocks and houses with improved layouts. There are big plans, but thousands of people already need well-appointed housing, medical services, and well-organized public services. [video shows Gorbachev speaking to unidentified officials]

[Gorbachev] How much are you building annually in the city?

[First unidentified official] Approximately 270,000-280,000 square meters of residential building.

[Gorbachev] That is too little.

[First Official] It is too little, but we have calculated...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] What is the reason then?

[First Official] Well, first, the construction organizations at the present time do not have sufficient capacities.

[Gorbachev] (?This problem must be solved.)

[First official] We are at present engaged in solving this problem.

We have calculated that in order to provide housing within 15 years to those on the waiting list, we need to build 310,000 square meters.

[Second unidentified official] Taking growth into account.

[First official] Yes, taking account of growth. Of course, growth in [words indistinct] housing and all the relevant factors.

[Gorbachev] Why has the (?register) for cooperative construction been ended?

[First official] Well, cooperative building with us at present....

[Second official, interrupting] Give it honestly.

[First official] Yes, I am now going to give it honestly. In the last 5-year plan period we built only (?230,000) square meters. This 5-year plan we have made allocations to the (?shipyard) and shipping line....

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Why are you restricting it if you have requests, if the requests are accumulating?

[First official] At present we are unable to provide the volume of housing that the city needs. [video shows Gorbachev straight-faced and unsmiling during the criticism of the housing figures. Gorbachev and the party are shown moving around the exhibits. Video show Gorbachev speaking to another unidentified official]

[Gorbachev] What then is this ship's wheel? [video shows large ship's wheel on wall] (?You are doing things scientifically.) You have [words indistinct] everything here, for all types of fish.

[Official] Yes.

[Gorbachev] So everything here is on a scientific basis?

[Official] Strictly [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Do you help with the reproduction?

[Official] We certainly do. We have 23 fish reproduction [word indistinct] plants.

[Gorbachev] That is fine. [video shows Gorbachev and group moving around the exhibition

[Unidentified official] This is the section devoted to the Far Eastern Maritime Shipping Line.

[Gorbachev] The northern point, yes? All the same, tell me when we will make use of the (?shallows)? You have been engaged in that (?for a long time).

[Offical] Taking account of the fact that the atomic lighter-carrier Sevmorput is being built and remembering that the next generation of icebreakers is emerging and the first experimental latitudinal voyages have been carried out, it will be before the year 2000. [video shows the group walking past a food display; then the picture cuts to a close-shot of Gorbachev in the open air speaking to someone in the crowd]

[Gorbachev] The result has been that housing construction, and if you take a hospital, well, you see, that if also a social issue, so to speak -- hospital, school, housing -- these obviously are acute problems, they have fallen behind production problems. We have seen the plan for construction in the city here, for reconstruction, where there is new building, where there are old buildings and so forth. Well, the base that was created 15-20 years ago....

[Unidentified speaker in the crowd, interrupting] Twenty-five years ago.

[Gorbachev] Even 25 years ago, has become obsolete already, and they have not properly dealt with its reconstruction. Now it is being reconstructed. Capacity is being increased by 30 percent. This means that if it is built, if they now build 210,000 square meters, it will be something on the order of 260,000-270,000 square meters. On the one hand, the Far East cannot be developed by individual enterprises or whatever here and there, first this task and then that task. But what we have in mind -- no doubt a state program will have to be drawn up covering a period of 10, 15, or 20 years -- so that it is clear what has to be built here in order to master this kray, to develop it and gain a firm hold on it. The time when we used to take individual decisions on this region, such as we will build this enterprise, or we will create a scientific center there, or whatever else -- that time has passed.

[Unidentified woman in the crowd] Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] Oh!

[Woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, as recently as yesterday I was at the gorispolkom.

[Gorbachev] Hm.

[Woman] And I raised the question of failure to keep to the timetables for replies to letters from the working people.

[Gorbachev] Hm.

[Woman] I have been fighting and fighting there, but have not got anywhere. The letter was sent before the 27th congresses. Six months have already gone by, and our local authorities have not even seen fit to reply to it.

[Gorbachev] That is bad.

[Woman] It is bad, it is very bad.

[Gorbachev] It is bad.

[Woman] I then telephoned....

[Gorbachev interrupting] This is what I think. There may be a question. You raise the question. Then it must be dealt with. They see that it is not something you can deal with at once. So invite the person who has written and say: You have raised such and such a question; we have already been dealing with it for a month, and it is not yet clear. But the time will come and we will tell you at such and such a date. But they must keep to it, or at least know exactly that the question is being dealt with and answered. This does not mean that the answer to your question will be yes, or that it is going to be no.

[Woman] That is all quite right.

[Gorbachev] It must be clear what is going on. Whether we can do what is asked or not; there must be clarity.

[Woman] That is all correct.

[Gorbachev] What often happens is this: It has been known for a long time that this question is not going to be resolved, that something else remains, that something else is to be done after this, that there is another question before this; then the person has to be told this. He might agree, he might not agree, but if it is not possible, if the time for it has not come, then the person has to be told. That is the principle.

[Unidentified male in crowd] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I have a question. My parents work at the Artemovskaya-Primorskaya mine. Recently, from 1 July, all mines in the Maritime Kray were placed on a new system for wages, that is to say, they are being made dependent on plan fulfillment. That is it. The mines have now been put on the new system for pay, but at some of them work has not been provided. It has been necessary to cut the face to.... [sentence as heard] But before demands are made for plans to be fulfilled the workers should be given work to do so that they can work without interruption. It is the engineering and technical staff who deal with this, and it seems that this engineering and technical staff have not been put on the new pay system: They will have a regular wage irrespective of whether or not the mine fulfills the plan, whereas the workers will have to suffer. Why is this so?

[Gorbachev] I think that we are going to introduce this kind of experiment, not really an experiment, but this kind of system, throughout the country....

[Man tries to interrupt]

[Gorbachev] Wait a minute, I listened to you, you listen to me. You ought to know what the general secretary and all the rest of them are planning. And this is what we are planning. If you look at the amount of money that has been received, just follow me, and at the amount by which production and goods have grown, you will see that the amount of money handed out has been 1.5 - 2 times greater than the amount of production. The question now arises: Do you need money which in one way or another you have got through writing up quantities: Motor-transport workers by writing up the quantities of kilometer-metric tons -- that is false accounting. Construction workers have been writing up their figures on long-term construction sites, they have had the money, but there is not any housing. The plan has not been fulfilled in Vladivostok, and resources allocated for social and everyday services and so forth including housing are being assimilated only to the extent of 20-40 percent.

The coal has not been produced but the wages have been received; the metal has not been supplied but the wages have been taken; a scientist or an inventor has not been producing any inventions at all for 10 years, but he gets his pay, and so forth. So how are we going to live? What are wages paid for? For work? For work! Our principle is correct. We have to say quite bluntly that we have got things badly out of hand. The money is being spent, but the sum total of goods is not being added to. Coal is for energy, for one thing, but later on it goes into goods -- this [video shows Gorbachev fingering his jacket] and shoes and furniture for housing and so forth, those are goods. And when these things are absent, what is the value of our ruble then? It is just a piece of paper! If you have a bit of cash, you could buy vodka, but we have banned it now! [laughter]

[Man] It seems to me that....

[Gorbachev interrupting] Wait a minute. He is going over to vodka now. [laughter from the crowd] But I want to finish the main question. The first and most important thing, therefore is to pay everyone for work, for the real result: At the coalface, at the machine-tool, at the open-hearth furnace, at the drawing board, at the scientific installation, everyone must receive pay for work. If we do not introduce this together, then the country will not move forward.

Now, you put the question correctly: Why must we move in that way? We have gone on to financial autonomy, so to speak, we have tied the worker to the end product, and so on and so forth, correctly, but why has management remained on salaries? It does not matter to then, how things were, how things are going to be, or are not going to be. What happened before was one thing; they covered up for the workers and the workers kept quiet. Therefore they got away with it, too. Now the worker is going to ask questions. We want the kind of system in which you are already asking questions from the Artemovskaya mine in front of me. Good. We will put all these things right. Everyone -- management, workers, workshop personnel, works management -- all must be on financial autonomy and receive their pay according to the final product. If you don't get the final product, if profit is not created, then it means that you cannot get paid.

Just look at what happens. I could name you, if I were to read a list of enterprises which produce footwear, raincoats, television receivers and so on now, these things go straight from the works into the warehouse where they lie. And the workers get their pay. Why? Because no one takes them because they do not work. The television sets stop working in 13-15 minutes. A television set! Now look what technology is applied there! And each television receiver, especially each color television receiver, costs how much? The question arises: How is it possible to live in such a way? We do not like it, you understand. And you workers of the television works, you are displeased at the way the construction workers build, the roof leaks and so forth, there is outrage. take steps! First of all, I will tell you this.

If you think that the general secretary is the only one who must take steps then nothing is going to happen. The main thing to remember is that everything we have thought of is oriented toward the people so that the people can truly be in charge of all things in every collective and put everything in its proper place. Undoubtedly we will pass through a time when we will feel a bit sick and perhaps fall out with some people and lose (?them), but we must do this, comrades, and start work. Already many collectives, hundreds of collectives have, [as heard] and we spent 5 to 10 years checking all of this before we went to the country with all these proposals. (?Things) had accumulated.

The people are in favor of this, of working, and everywhere there are few workers to be met who are idle or decadent people. However, the mass of the people are in favor of creating conditions and prerequisites that will get people interested and get them working. And they want to earn good wages and live honorably, and, as they say, sleep peacefully. This is something inherent to the majority of our people. But you understand where they contribe. This is restructuring and some restructure while others sit and think about what they must do, how they should act. And there are managements like this, some [words indistinct] then it is clear to all. Others will not do anything, will not lift a finger; upon arrival they immediately have everything around them. Do this, do that, and that is separation from the people and their needs. Things will not get going that way. We are bringing the whole of society to bear. Already for 20 or 30 years in every 5-year plan we have not been reducing but have on the other hand been [words indistinct] housing. We are providing it for the whole country. We have put 200 million people into new housing -- just imagine how many that is -- and this has to be continued. We have stated specifically that by the year 2000 [words indistinct] everything possible must be squeezed out of our economy and our society with the participation of all the people, those who are waiting for an apartment. Everything must be done. [indistinct interjection from the crowd]

[Gorbachev] We have specially calculated; you know this is realistic. But we must work in a special way. All of us have to shake ourselves. They say, when you say that all support it, yes we support everything, Mikhail Sergeyevich. I ask just one thing. When you go home after our conversation just think. Alright, I also have said that I support it. But what am I doing myself? Am I doing everything? You know, we added nothing, neither equipment, nor capital funds were added, nothing, during the first half of the year this year, and the growth was 6 percent.

[Unidentified speaker] Things must be put in order.

[Gorbachev] Where is this to come from? Do you understand? It is all up to us, it is all up to us. We must put things in order. We have to. Who must do it?

[Indistinct interjections from the crowd]

[Gorbachev] Using the law, using the whole of society. And one must start with oneself. I will maintain order, I will maintain discipline, I will you understand, turn the screw completely so that on the way toward this, things do not come apart. That is what one must say. Everyone has his own business. I will tell you just one thing once again: Our main idea is that the people should join in, not just during the elections; the vote has been cast and that is that. And not just when they have been told that the plan has been compiled and so on. The people must participate in all affairs. Our conversation immediately shows how the people receive the problems: All people are willing to discuss the problems, and do so sharply. And I believe that if we bring things together so that restructuring takes place from both the bottom and from the top...[Gorbachev changes thought] if there is labor discipline, keep to it; if there is technology discipline, observe it. If you have something to do then do it in your section. That is it. Let us rely upon ourselves. If each person begins to add something in the way of responsibility and order... [Gorbachev changes thought] but about vodka; you say it is not being banned sufficiently?

[Male] It appears that the campaign has subsided.

[Gorbachev] I will put it like this: We cannot retreat on this matter.

[Male] Ninety percent of Soviet young people are Komsomol members. That is not order, I think. It cannot be that 90 percent are all ideologically committed Komsomol members.

[Gorbachev] Well, what do you think?

[Male] Reduce it.

[Gorbachev] And drive people from the Komsomol? Since you have united, it would be better to bring this home to every organization. [sentence as heard] You know what, in my view? My own time in the Komsomol coincided with the postwar years. Those who remember those years know that there were unbelievable difficulties then, where life was going, what life was like. I went to study at Moscow University and I travelled through Stalingrad which had been destroyed, through Voronezh which had been destroyed, Rostov was destroyed, Kharkov was destroyed, nothing but ruins everywhere. I travelled as a student and saw it all. The whole country in ruins. But I will say it was a militant Komsomol then. It was a Komsomol with teeth. It did a great deal, a very great deal. There was a thirst to acquire skills, knowledge, and they did a lot. They came from the schools, from the universities, to the construction sites to help provide the towns with amenities and restore things. I talked directly about everything I thought about; the Komsomol meetings were such militant events. Our Komsomol needs to raise its head. All of the things we are doing -- need we say it -- are for the Komsomol. Goodbye, comrades. We are now going to talk to the scientists. We wish you all the best. And do not lose spirit, confidence, and good cheer. [video shows Gorbachev, in open air, addressing group of bystanders; video then switches to lecture hall at Far East Scientific Center which has a number of maps and charts on its walls; the room is filled with perhaps a hundred or more people who are seen standing to applaud Mr and Mrs Gorbachev as they enter with local officials; the guests are shown to their seats in the front row; camera subsequently shows assorted shots of members of the audience and Academician Ilyichev addressing them from a podium, and returns repeatedly to medium shots of Gorbachev listening and occasionally nodding his head in agreement or interjecting remarks.

[Unidentified correspondent] The scientists of the Far East Scientific Center were represented by Academician Ilyichev, chairman of the center's Presidium. The main problem which has to be solved by science here in the near future is as follows: The transfer of scientific developments into the national economy is taking place too slowly, and the chief reason is the absence of a reliable network of experimental production facilities. Poor use is made of the base provided by institutes in the different sectors. As a result, scientific recommendations very often do not get assimilated into industrial production. Moreover, the structure of the Far East Scientific Center is such that the technical sciences are poorly represented: only three institutes in a region having major engineering enterprises concerned with coal and oil extraction. Thus the question arises of setting up an institute of theoretical and applied mechanics. The scientists of the Far East Scientific Center reported that, taking account of the achievements of fundamental and applied research, a comprehensive program for the development of the region right up to the year 2000 has been put together, to be known as Dalniy Vostok [Far East]. But science was not the only thing discussed.

[Gorbachev, lounging in his chair] I want to ask you a question in the political sphere. The congress has been held; what are the Far East scientists' thoughts about the congress; what are their conclusions; their remarks; their judgements; their doubts? What are they?

[Ilyichev, from podium] Inital reactions were very interesting. Initial reactions were, well, for instance, like this: Very well, everything that has been decided is all very well, it all sounds very good, but can it be accomplished, carried through? Such questions were asked. And I was asked that question many times and all the more so because I was a delegate to the congress and so these questions were put to me. But if I am to pull it all together today, let me put it like this: Doubters that it will all be carried through still exist, but everyday practice now shows that it will all go off quite alright. Thus, I beleive there will soon cease to be such doubters.

[Gorbachev] What is it in this practice that convinces you that we are on the right track (?and are confidently) [word indistinct].

[Ilyichev] A very great deal, a very great deal. In the first place there is the openness which has now become a rule concerning Central Committee decisions, and we are seeing how decisions on individual issues are being adopted. That is something that is becoming the property of all. We are seeing how [words indistinct]. Not everything, naturally, but enough already to be able to see and realize. We also are seeing that social evaluations will probably change gradually in society as well.

[Gorbachev] Are there not those who feel we are pushing things too far?

[Ilyichev] It has long been time to push things because, I believe, the failure to push things far enough has been a severe hindrance. [passage indistinct]

[Gorbachev] But do you as a manager feel that scientists have finally begun to ask the questions which have long been bothering them but which they have been reticent about? Have they now begun to ask the questions? Is there actually movement of that kind?

[Ilyichev] There is that kind of movement, toward asking questions. [Video shows Gorbachev nodding, smiling, and looking around]

[Ilyichev] But, unfortunately, we cannot always solve them. [video shows Gorbahcev nodding again]

[Gorbachev] Thank you very much.

GROMYKO CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD251124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium examined the question of the practice of the management of soviets of peoples's deputies in the Georgian SSR and the work of deputy groups, posts, and public initiative bodies in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. A decision on this question was adopted and will be published in the press.

The question of the draft plan for the preparation of legislative acts of the USSR and USSR government decisions for the 1986-90 period, and certain other questions of state life were examined.

Taking part in the debate on the agenda were Comrades Demichev, Yeltsin, Slyunkov, and Solovyev.

TANJUG REPORTS GERASIMOV REMARKS ON 'RENEWAL' GROUP

LD252111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 25 (TANJUG) -- At his regular press conference here today [as received], Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov condemned as provocative and anti-Soviet the demand by an unidentified Leningrad group calling itself the "Champions of Socialist Renewal" that the Soviet party and state leaderships "take radical reform measures".

Gerasimov said that the authors of the petition, which he described as provocative, had used incorrect information and that their aim was to undermine the economic redeployment currently in progress in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press has not as yet published anything about the so-called Leningrad manifesto, and newspapers did not carry Gerasimov's assessment on the subject.

The Leningrad "Movement for Socialist Renewal", unknown so far to both the Soviet and public abroad, was discovered when foreign, mainly Western, correspondents in Moscow received a text of a manifesto, revealing information on the basis of which its authors conclude that even more radical changes in the Soviet political and economic system are needed. The authors of the manifesto also call for the "introduction of wider freedoms" in the country, including the "freedom of activity of political parties", the freedom of press and the freedom of public expression.

Gerasimov said that the Leningrad petition contains "many problematic claims and assessments", and that its authors do not cite the sources of the information with which they are manipulating.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ZONE CLEANUP

IZVESTIYA Account

PM251324 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[A. Pralnikov report under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Chernobyl: Three Months after the Accident"; first four paragraphs are printed in boldface in the form of an introduction]

[Text] A few days ago a report was published on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo special session which discussed the report of the government commission on the results of the investigation into the causes of the accident at Chernobyl AES and measures to eliminate its consequences and ensure safety in the nuclear power industry.

Our correspondent contacted specialists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute at the site of the accident.

...At Chernobyl AES work is continuing on the conservation of the damaged No 4 unit. Preparations are under way for the safe entombment of the reactor which went out of control 3 months ago. Three months of uninterrupted work, essentially around the clock, in which thousands of people have taken part. [paragraph continues]

The elimination of the consequences of the accident has required tremendous efforts and material expenditure. And much more will still be needed to completely normalize the situation.

Heightened background radiation still persists in areas adjacent to the station. The streets of Pripyat are deserted. Specialists at Chernobyl are mounting a special vigil. Constant rigorous monitoring of the state of the environment and the quality of food products is necessary.

From the first day, virtually from the moment of the accident, the situation in Kiev and the oblast has been monitored by staffers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute. They participate in the work of the headquarters that have been set up at the gorispolkom and the Presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences. IZVESTIYA has turned to the Kiev scientists with the request to describe the present situation in the city.

The first question was addressed to A. Linev, the institute's deputy director:

[Pralnikov] Aleksandr Fedorovich, what is the radiation level in Kiev at the moment?

[Linev] It does not exceed the norm. It fluctuates between 0.05 and 0.3 of a milliroentgen/hour. These fluctuations are connected with atmospheric movements of dust and aerosol particles from the area of the station: If the wind is blowing from there, there is a certain increase in background radiation. But even with the maximum present readings, there is no threat to people. Radiation levels in the Kiev water reservoir and the rivers Teterev, Pripyat, Uzh, and others are measured regularly and the Kiev water supply is monitored. The results show that the state of the water does not present a health hazard to the population either.

[Pralnikov] A month ago the question was raised as to what should be done with the grass that is cut on the city's lawns, in the parks. What has been decided?

[Linev] Dust settles, and therefore, understandably, the level of radiation at ground level is higher than the background radiation. However, careful measurements have shown that it does not reach a level which would -- under the norms currently in operation -- warrant special burial. The cut grass is simply transported out of town so as to get rid of additional, albeit insignificant, traces of radiation.

[Pralnikov] What about greens, berries, and mushrooms, are they not dangerous?

[Linev] The city's inhabitants are constantly warned that they should buy food products only in stores and at markets where all the goods are subjected to rigorous checks. And they must, without fail, wash them properly. As for the offerings of the woods, medics take the view that Kievans should preferably refrain from consuming them this year. After all, not every punnet can be checked -- why take unnecessary risks.

[Pralnikov] Immediately after the accident some consignments of milk were dispatched for processing because of its raised content of radioactive substances. Is the situation better now?

[Linev] It is. On increasingly rare occasions is it now necessary to dispatch milk to creameries for safety considerations. It was mainly iodine-131, an isotope with a short half-life, that was registered in the milk. [paragraph continues]

Now much less of this substance is entering the environment. However, when necessary, the milk is used to produce butter, cheese, and products suitable for long-term storage. While they are in storage, the disintegration of the short-lived isotopes takes place.

[Pralnikov] How can one explain the fact that various products accumulate different quantities of radioactive substances?

[Linev] The accumulation mechanisms are not identical. Milk is one of the products of the organism's vital functions and they, as a rule, contain more radioactive substances than muscles. The distribution in plant tissues also occurs unevenly. Potato tops, for instance, contain more radioactive substances than the tubers. The ability to accumulate substances differs from plant to plant, and they do not accumulate in the same quantities the radioactive isotopes contained in the soil.

Radiation ecology is not yet able to explain all the facts that have been observed. It is still a very young science. The general principles are clear but we do not as yet understand why, for instance, the content of radioactive substances is higher in currants than in other berries. [Linev concludes]

"A center for the ecological problems of the nuclear power industry has been set up at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute," says V.I. Gavrilyuk, Aleksandr Fedorovich's colleague and deputy director for scientific work. "In addition to other questions, its staff, together with geologists, hydrogeologists, and specialists in other branches of knowledge will draw up scientific feasibility studies to be used when choosing the sites for the construction of nuclear power stations. It is essential, after all, to take the structure and composition of rock formations, the ground water system, and the stateof the ciocenoses -- communities of animals and plants which form an entity based on complex interrelations -- when building such important installations."

[Pralnikov] Viktor Ivanovich, what part does the staff of the Institute play in the elimination of the consequences of the accident?

[Gavrilyuk] Our staff noticed the heightened background radiation even before the accident at the No 4 unit was reported. We have a small reactor for research purposes at the institute and, of course, constant measurements are taken. At first we assumed that something had gone wrong at the institute, but we soon verified that everything was all right.

When we heard the real reason, we immediately joined in the work. We set up groups to carry out spectral analysis for alpha, beta, and gamma radioactivity. Samples of soils, food products, water, and air subjected to radiation were transported from the site of the accident to the city's Zhulyany Airport and from there by special vehicles to the institute. Express analyses of their elemental and isotopic composition were carried out in the laboratories here.

The external radiation monitoring service has a great deal of work. Measurements were taken around the clock. No one, and the service's specialists are women, asked to be relieved. Everyone stayed at their post, although it was not easy. The weather, too was bad; it was cold, and many people caught a chill.

The Nuclear Research Institute is working in conjunction with the headquarters set up at the Presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences. [paragraph continues]

At the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Casting Problems Institute special casings were manufactured overnight on instructions from the headquarters to protect the sensors on the radiation monitoring equipment that our specialists installed within 24 hours at all the city's dairies.

To begin with lines of vehicles formed while waiting to be checked when leaving the 30-km zone: Radiation monitoring workers "scanned" every wheel with their devices. Now improved equipment developed by our staff has been installed on the roads. The level of radioactive contamination is checked by remote control; vehicles only have to slow down when they are passing posts.

[Pralnikov] And what is the scientists' job at the headquarters set up at Kiev gorispolkom?

[Gavrilyuk] Experts keep the headquarters briefed about the radiation situation and the quality of drinking water and agricultural products. The institute gives methodical assistance to all the municipal services in organizing the monitoring which is necessary to ensure normal living conditions for Kievans and prevent any chance of hazards.

The Nuclear Research Institute is the central authority for the monitoring of the state of the water on the whole territory of the republic. A tremendous amount of work has been carried out to protect water resources against the possibility of radioactive contamination: Dikes have been built along the banks of the River Pripyat; a system of other installations is being created. It is very important to prevent the contamination of ground waters. In order to prevent this, the area around the station is being treated with special compounds [sostavy].

A serious problem is the burial of the radioactive debris, the upper layer of the soil removed by the bulldozers, tree trunks contaminated by radiation in the zone subjected to the emissions from the explosion, and the coolant water from the damaged reactor which has now been run off into special containers. Everything that represents a threat must be safely isolated. But the construction of the so-called "tombs" requires much money, a great deal of equipment, and -- most important -- time.

This, of course, is not the only problem. It is impossible to list them all, and, moreover, there is no point in going into the technical details. In any case, the general thrust of the work is known and scientists will spare no effort both to eliminate the consequences of an accident which has taught us such a grim lesson and to prevent any future mistakes.

Housing Construction Continues

LD251625 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 25 July in the "Novosti" newscast carries a video report on the work being done to build houses for evacuees from the area surrounding the Chernobyl AES. The video report originates from the "Kuybyshev" works where the Volgograd housebuilders have begun work to fulfill an urgent order from those taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident. The works has an order for 45 two-story cottages, each accomodating six apartments, with all facilities amounting to more than 170 square meters of housing space. It takes just 1 week to erect the house on site. Sixteen houses have already been dispatched for the people at Chernobyl. By the end of August all the rest will be sent.

Operations Settlement To Be Built

LD270910 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 26 July carries a 2-minute report by L. Ilchenko on the decision to build an operations settlement for the power engineers working at the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station.

The report begins with Ilchenko explaining that the overspill from the village is housed in the (Skazochnyy) pioneers camp, currently accomodating those who are working on the power station. Ilchenko says a new stationary settlement is being built in the area of Cape Zelenyy -- an inlet of the Chernobyl reservior. Meanwhile the overspill, over 1,500 specialists and workers, are living aboard river cruising vessels such as the "Estonia," "Tadzhikistan," "Rossiya," "kareliya," "Uzbekistan," "Kirghiziya," and convoys have arrived from Volgograd, Kuybyshev, and Saratov. The video shows workers at Chernobyl clad in white hats and some in smocks boarding vessels berthed at a lakeside pier; in addition to the above-named vessels, the MV "Izmail" is docked there and also visible are transport barges and piers.

Ilchenko says that in 20 days Ukrainian river fleet workers built a half-kilometer pier and deepened a 14 km section of the inlet to allow ships to dock. Each power-worker on board the vessels has to undergo thorough dosimetric checks. The video shows a man in white cap and smock passing geiger counter over power workers in white caps and smocks at the top of a gangway onto one of the ships. Ilchenko comments that the workers have comfortable two-berth cabins, leisure amenties, and are fed well. The video shows workers in cabins, resting and reading; chatting on deck; meals being laid out in the dining room and also visible is the MV "T.G. Chevchenko".

Ilchenko concludes saying that each evening and morning a new shift of power engineers prepares for the Chernobyl operation.

NIKONOV ADDRESS TYUMEN AWARD CEREMONY

LD261055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Siberian town of Tyumen is celebrating its 400th anniversary. The town of Tyumen has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the great services of its working people in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War and their successes achieved in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the anniversary.

A festive meeting of representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations and labor collectives and party, war and labor veterans was today devoted to the presentation of this high award and the quartercentenary of Tyumen.

The meeting was addressed by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Noting the great importance of Tyumen in the history of the development of our country, Comrade Nikonov paid particular attention to the present day of the town and to its achievements and its problems. He said in particular:

[Begin Nikonov recording] Its dynamic development is shown by the fact that in 25 years the town's population has almost trebled, while the town itself has been transformed into an industrial center, a major junction on rail, road, river, and air trunk routes, and one of the largest industrial centres of Siberia and the country.

Launching socialist competition to implement the decisions of the party congress, the townspeople have successfully fulfilled the plans for the half-year. However, the fact that the period that has elapsed in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan produced quite good results and that an outstripping pace of development has been achieved should not give rise to complacency and a self-satisfied approach in anyone. Together with those enterprises that are working well there are quite a few backward ones. The reorientation of a number of the town's enterprises to the production of high-quality and highly-productive equipment for the oil workers is proceeding slowly, and this is of key importance for the emergence of the industry from the hitches that are still affecting it. During the current year, too, the country has had a shortfall of a considerable amount of oil from your oilfields.

As you can see, life does not only have positive processes. Factors slowing down our development are also at work. The restructuring in the economy frequently resembles idling motion, because there is much talk about it but it is not reinforced by practical deeds. The main task now, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum noted, is to transform planning energy into the energy of practical actions by all Soviet people. Time will not wait for us. What we have planned we must accomplish in time, since the question of the might and prosperity of our country as a power, the positions of socialism in the international arena, and the consolidation of peace throughout the whole world is all in our hands, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed. The people's support for the party's plans and the unity of party and people are the guarantee of our successes. [applause] [end recording]

Then Comrade Nikonov read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to Tyumen, and to the applause of those present he fastened the Order of the October Revolution to the town's banner.

KHUDAYBERDYYEV 'SACKED' FROM UZBEK BUREAU

GF261648 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the gross violation of party principles committed in the guidance given to the economic field by Khudayberdyyev, former chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, and the abuse of his office. The meeting noted that together with Rashidov, Khudayberdyyev presented an (?exaggerated picture) of the work carried out in the economic domain and headed the campaign for falsifying the actual volume of procured cotton and other agricultural products. They forced leading officials of the party, soviet, and economic organs to use every means possible to realize their plans related to the procurement of products.

This situation brought back the past system of false accounting, deceiving the state, fraud, bribery, theft of large state funds, and abuse of position. This has inflicted significant economic damage on the republic and moral harm to the cadres.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has sacked Khudayberdyyev from the Communist Party. Earlier his authority as a deputy was (?withdrawn) on the basis of a decree issued by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

STRATEGIC TASKS OF 5-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

PM251321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by V. Kirichenko, director of the USSR Gosplan Economics Scientific Research Institute, under the heading "Talks About the 5-Year Plan": "Plan for a Radical Breakthrough"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first, very crucial step in implementing the long-term economic strategy outlined by the party. During the next 5 years we have to carry out profound changes and shifts in the development of the national economy which will make it possible to overcome the negative trends which took shape in the seventies and the early eighties and to form new lines of economic growth right through to the end of the present century.

The 5-year plan approved by the session of the country's Supreme Soviet is a plan for ACCELERATING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. It ensures an increase of one-third and 50 percent respectively in such main indicators as utilized national income and industrial output compared to the 11th 5-Year Plan. And these figures are not the limit. The pace of economic growth will be still higher in the future, for only in this case is it possible to double by the year the volume of national income and resources channeled into enhancing the people's well-being. In other words, we have to do as much as we used to take 30 years to do.

The 5-year plan also provides the necessary preconditions for increasing the pace of economic growth in the long term. This "groundwork" will be done, in particular, by accelerating growth in capital investments in the national economy. They will increase 23.6 percent against 15.4 percent of the 11th 5-Year Plan. By the year 2000 it is planned to channel into the national economy funds whose volume exceeds the capital investments in the economy during all the previous years of Soviet power. At the same time, capital resources are being concentrated in the leading directions of the technical and technological improvement of social production and changes to its structure, with priority attention being devoted to the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

Paramount significance attaches to THE QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FILLING OF VOLUME INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMY'S DEVELOPMENT and of each percentage increase in output [pervostepennoye znacheniye priobretayet kachestvennoye uluchsheniye napolneniya obyemnykh pokazateley razvitiya ekonomiki, kazhdogo protsenta prirosta produktsii].

Today the acceleration of production growth is really rational only if there is a qualitative change in the composition of the products produced and services rendered and dynamic changes in their range. This is a complex and crucial task, and its consistent resolution is one of the most important elements of a new quality of economic growth and a reliable way to ensure that production corresponds to social needs.

It is a noteworthy fact that further economic growth will take place against a slowing down or no increase at all in the consumption of primary resources -- fuel, raw materials, traditional construction materials, and manpower in physical production. This is also a special feature of the 5-year plan: ACCELERATION OF GROWTH IS ENSURED ON A QUALITATIVELY NEW BASIS -- BY IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND DEEPENING PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION.

It is planned to ensure increased output in physical production without increasing the number of workers employed in it. But we cannot do without new workhands in the non-production sphere -- education, health care, consumer services. Of course, employment policy will be organized differently in different regions of the country. In regions with surplus manpower (in the Central Asian and certain other republics, for example) extra jobs will also be needed in phsical production so as to ensure the full employment of the able-bodied population. But in regions with a shortage of labor resources and, as a rule, a developed production potential the task consists in redistributing the workers already employed, while their total number falls in the physical production sectors.

The principle of accelerating production growth with limited dynamics of basic resources is expressed in the fact that the rate of increase in output in the processing sectors of industry is more than twice that in the extracting sectors. It is planned to satisfy the bulk of the national economy's additional requirements for fuel and raw materials by means of saving resources. It is planned to meet two-thirds of the additional need for fuel and raw material resources and even the entire additional need for individual kinds of them by making economies.

During the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan important steps have to be taken in carrying out the new retooling of the national economy. THE ACCELERATION OF THE TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL UPDATING OF PRODUCTION is also a special feature of the current 5-year plan.

The active part of fixed production capital -- the implements of labor -- must be updated by one-third, and enterprises will be rid more intensively of obsolete and worn-out equipment. The scale of this process will more than double. It will affect machine building particularly. There the active part of fixed capital will be updated by almost 60 percent.

The changes envisaged in the qualitative updating of fixed production capital will make it possible to overcome the unfavorable trend of its increasing physical aging and obsolescence that took shape in the seventies. A strong material basis will be formed for a new approach to accelerating economic growth -- not so much by means of further increasing the volume of production resources as by making more rational use of them.

The resolution of the socioeconomic tasks set for the long term, particularly in the sphere of improving efficiency, presupposes PROFOUND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF PRODUCTION AND IN THE RANGE OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED. Products which have a greater resource-saving effect and better quality will get the "green light."

For accelerated growth in machine building and its profound technical and structural reorganization it is planned to increase by 80 percent the capital investments channeled into this complex. The shortcomings in investment policy in past years will thereby be overcome.

The proportion of machine-building products in the entire output of heavy industry will increase from 43 to 48 percent against a reduction in the share of the fuel and energy complex and construction materials output. Within machine building priority is given to machine tool building, production of computer equipment, instrument making, electrical engineering, and the electronics industry.

The structure of the fuel and energy complex is changing. The total volume of fuel extraction is increasing, but appreciably less than in previous 5-year plans. However, the share of the fuel and energy complex in capital investments will increase. [paragraph continues]

This is a consequence, above all, of growth in the capital intensiveness of fuel extraction and transportation owing to the deterioration in the mining and geological conditions of the work of the extracting sectors and the remoteness of the fuel extraction regions from the chief centers of fuel consumption. The growing capital intensiveness of the fuel and energy complex is having an unfavorable effect on production efficiency indicators. It will be possible to solve the problem of meeting the national economy's needs only with an active energy-saving policy in all its sectors.

The structure of the fuel balance is being reorganized in favor of natural gas. In the previous 5-year plan the USSR took first place in the world as regards the volume of gas extraction. High rates of increase in gas extraction are being maintained. Ever greater attention will be devoted to increasing coal extraction. Open-cut extraction will ensure almost the entire increase. Whereas there was a reduction in oil extraction in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the plan for 1986-1990 proceeds from an increase in it.

Production of plastics will develop at a high pace in construction materials production. But metals remain the chief construction material. Growth in the total volume of rolled ferrous metals is envisaged at a relatively slow pace, but production of products of improved quality will increase at a sharply preferential pace.

It is impossible not to notice that all sectors of the construction materials complex are oriented toward the active introduction of resource- and energy-saving technologies. Thus, for example, the wider application of the oxygen converter method of smelting steel and oxygen blowing in open-hearth furnaces and other technological improvements will make it possible to set ferrous metallurgy tasks in a new way in the 12th 5-Year Plan: to secure an increase in production of steel and finished rolled metals without an increase in iron ore extraction or cast iron and coke production.

A very important feature of the national economy's development in the long term is the fact that the scale of modernization of the national economy and of capital investments channeled into the qualitative transformation of productive forces will create the reliable basis of the social program. THE TASK HAS BEEN SET OF STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL OREIENTATION OF THE ECONOMY'S DEVELOPMENT. The acceleration of economic growth is possible today only if there is expanded production and improved quality of output and services to satisfy the working people's diverse needs, only if the material base of an active social policy is strengthened and the impact of economic incentives is stepped up.

The realization of this principle will be expressed, above all, in the fact that half of all the capital investments in the national economy are channeled into the development of the material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex, consumer goods production, and paid services and into sociocultural and housing and municipal construction. In industry there will be an increase in the extent to which the growth rates for production of consumer goods (group "B") outstrip those for production of the means of production (group "A"), with overall acceleration in both subdivisions compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. The rate of growth of the population's real incomes will increase, and the solution of such a major social problem as equalizing kolkhoz members' incomes with those of workers and employees will be ensured.

Against overall growth of 22 percent in national income, production of nonfood goods will increase by one-third, while the volume of paid services to the population will increase 50 percent. It is planned to increase the commissioning of housing and increase it to 595 million square meters in total area with a simultaneous improvement in quality and comfort. This is a marked improvement over the three previous 5-year plans, when the commissioning of housing remained practically at the same level.

The increasingly full satisfaction of the people's growing material and spiritual needs is the immediate task of the Soviet state's social policy. But another task is also being resolved along with it -- that of strengthening the influence of social measures on the development of production and its increased efficiency. This influence is exerted through enhancing the Soviet people's labor and social activeness. The all possible activation of the human factor in the economic sphere is a powerful means of accelerating economic development and, at the same time, a precondition for the all-around development of working people themselves and of their abilities, for enhancing their civic maturity, and for realizing their social functions and needs in full.

Management methods which have been tested experimentally will be disseminated more widely and more consistently to enhance the social prestige of conscientious and high-quality labor, professional skill, and the saving of labor expenditure. These methods provide, in particular, for any increase in the wages fund to be rigidly dependent on the results achieved and for the rights of enterprises in using the wages fund and the material incentive fund to be broadened. The increase outlined for the 5-year plan in the wage rates and salaries of workers in the physical production sphere will be carried out chiefly out of the funds earned by the labor collectives themselves.

To reorganize our economy and create a modern material and technical base ensuring the accelerated development of Soviet society, the resolution of major social tasks, and the country's reliable defense -- these are guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The chief thing today is not to waste time and do everything planned on schedule. The creative potential of labor collectives and the energy of the masses are the real forces which, under the party's leadership, will implement its large-scale and crucial plans.

ZAYKOV SPEAKS AT STROYBANK CONFERENCE

LD251907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference of leaders of the USSR Stroybank and its republican branches was held today at the CPSU Central Committee. It examined, in light of the 27th CPSU Congress requirements, tasks facing the financial organs in further improving the economic mechanism in capital construction; and in increasing their role to bring order to financial autonomy relationships, intensify the economic interest of all those involved in the investment process, fulfill the set plans for the commissioning of capacities and objectives, reduce the time taken for building work to be carried out, raise its quality and reduce its materials content and cost, and achieve high end-results. Attention was drawn to the need to remove as quickly as possible existing shortcomings in financing and providing credit for construction projects, in the economic and financial activity of building organizations, and also to the need to strengthen plan discipline. Comrade Zaykov spoke at the conference.

LUSHEV ATTENDS NAVY DAY CEREMONIAL MEETING

PM261311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting was held on 25 Jul at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education Center in Moscow to mark USSR Navy Day. Representatives of Moscow's working people, soldiers from the capital's garrison, and Navy veterans gathered in the auditorium.

The meeting presidium comprised: Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.M. Luzhin and A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; generals; admirals; officers; Navy veterans; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by I.S. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Speeches of greeting to the Navy sailors were made by: V.I. Kozhukhin, lathe operator at Moscow I.A. Likhachev Motor Vechicle Plant; P.V. Ignotas, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; and I.V. Koksanov, first deputy minister of the Shipbuilding Industry.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Admiral K.V. Makarov, chief of the USSR Navy Main Staff. We are celebrating Navy Day, he said, in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm engendered by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of universal efforts to start work on fulfilling them. Like all Soviet people, the Navy sailors warmly approve and support the party line of restructuring and acceleration and its domestic and foreign policies and are ever ready to fulfill any order from the Motherland to defend its maritime borders.

The meeting was followed by a concert.

OBITUARY OF DEFENSE MINISTRY AIDE YAMKIN

PM271741 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of V.V. Yamkin]

[Excerpts] Major General Viktor Vasilyevich Yamkin, deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Directorate and CPSU member since 1959, has died after a short illness.

V.V. Yamkin was born into an employee's family in Vladimir Oblast in 1931. After graduating from the V.V. Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy in 1955, he held various engineering posts and was in responsible work at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. Since 1984 he had been deputy chief of the Defense Ministry Central Directorate. [passage omitted]

[Signed] A group of comrades.